SANGAMO JOURNAL.

S. FRANCIS, EDITOR. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JUNE 15, 1843. VOL. XII—NO. 44.—WHOLE NO. 616.

THE
SANGAMO JOURNAL,
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
(S. FRANCIS,—A. FRANCIS,—J. N. FRANCIS,)
S. FRANCIS & CO.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY,
FARE REDUCED & SPEED INCREASED.

FROM SPRINGFIELD to Peoria, Ills., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Juliet and Lockport to Chicago,—through in three days without riding nights.

Fare to Peoria,	$4 00
do do Chicago,	12 00

Coaches leave daily except Sundays at 4 o'clock A M

ALSO,

FROM SPRINGFIELD via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquawka to Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock A M—through in 2 days, and Fare only $9 00

ALSO,

FROM SPRINGFIELD via Peoria and Dixons Ferry to Galena, and all parts of Wisconsin. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock A M—through to Galena in 3 days: Fare $13 00

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats in first rate Troy built Coaches on all of the above routes; and may be assured of four horse coaches (not wagons) through the route. FRINK, WALKER & CO

N. B. Residents of the city will be called for at their lodgings by giving notice the evening previous.

Aug. 2, 1842. 570

New Hotel.

THE subscriber has completed his house, and is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. He will also take several boarders. His table will be furnished with every variety the market affords.

Springfield, Nov. 25, 1842. HENRY CARRIGAN.

Public Entertainment.

WILLIAM LOWRY has again taken his old stand (the brick building in the west end of Springfield, where he will be happy to entertain those who may call on him. He would be glad to accommodate a few families with boarding. Nov. 1842.

CITY HOTEL.

THE subscriber has made such additions to his establishment, that he is now enabled to furnish pleasant rooms to families and individuals who wish to remain at the seat of government during the winter. Members of the Legislature are invited to call and examine his accommodations. There is a good stable on the premises. JOEL JOHNSON.

Springfield, Nov. 25, 1842.

DR E. S. FRAZIER,

TENDERS his professional services to the public.—Office at Johnson & Bradford's Book Store.

J. C. DOREMUS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Master in Chancery. Office at the Mayor's Office. Springfield, Ill., May 1, 1843.

JAMES C. CONKLING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

WILL practice in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State, and District Court of the United States. Office with the Sheriff. March 23, 1843.

Logan & Lincoln,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Springfield—Office opposite Hoffman's Row.

Doctor G. Elkin,

RESIDENCE 30 rods east of the American House—Shop at the sheriff's office.

Doctor McNiel's

OFFICE and residence on Adams Street, opposite the Globe Tavern. Oct. 1840.

E. M. Mallory,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Over Merriwether's Store, south side of the Square. July, 1842.

E. R. Wiley,

TAILOR—shop one door North of Hoffman's row. All descriptions of work done well and on the most favorable terms. July, 1842.

B. R. Biddle,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR—near the South east corner of the square, Springfield, Illinois. july, 1842

John A. Campbell, jr.

TURNER in Wood, Brass, Iron and Castings—shop two doors South of the American House.

E. G. Johns,

HOUSE and Sign Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,—Springfield, Ills. Shop at Rob't Irwin & Co's store. Nov. 11, '42

Schuyler Strong.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery—Office opposite the American House, Springfield, Ills.

G. T. M. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ALTON, ILLINOIS.

CHARLES R. WELLES.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Springfield, Illinois.

C. R. WELLES has been appointed, by the Governor of the State of N. York, a Commissioner to take the acknowledgment and proof of Deeds and other writings under seal, to be used or recorded in the State of New York. May 20

G. IVES. C. B. CURRAN.

IVES & CURRAN,
CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRERS, JEWELERS AND SILVER WARE MANUFACTURERS—
At the Old stand of C. B. DeRivmer & Co. west side of the public Square. Nov. 1—83

James L. Hill. Henry D. H. Webster.

Hill & Webster,
GENERAL COLLECTORS AND AGENTS—For Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.
Office under the Journal office, Springfield, Illinois.

Doctor Spence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Office adjoining his residence north east of the public square. Jan. 1843

Doctors Merriman and Henry,

HAVE entered into partnership in the practice of Medicine. Office on Jefferson street, near Doctor Henry's House. March 11, 1842.

B. S. EDWARDS. JUSTIN BUTTERFIELD, JR.

EDWARDS & BUTTERFIELD,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Springfield, Illinois.

WILL attend to the practice of Law in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State, and also in the Federal Court. Particular attention will be given to any agencies that may be entrusted to them.

June 24, 1842.

Wm. A. Minshall,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, will attend the Supreme and Federal Courts of this state at Springfield—Residence, Rushville, Illinois.

C. & F. Emerson,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Decatur, Macon county, Ills. Dec. 17, 1841. 538

P. G. BOMAN—FASHIONABLE TAILOR, SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.

Shop North Side of the Public Square, opposite the State House.

Where all kinds of Ready-made Summer Clothing will be kept constantly on hand, and which will be sold very cheap for cash. His stock will be opened in a few days and he invites the public to call and examine.

April 13, 1843.

THOMAS LEWIS.] [C. H. TUNISON.

LEWIS & TUNISON,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
WAREHOUSE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.
REFER TO

Messrs. S. M. Tinsley, & Co.	Springfield, Ill's.
Mr. J. L. Lamb,	
Messrs. Conn & Chambers,	Meredosia,
Anderson & Thompson,	St. Louis, Mo.
Itaborg & Shaffner,	
Mr. John Gooden,	New Orleans, La.
T. & R. Stout,	New York.
Messrs. Wm. J. Leiper,	Philadelphia.

Oct. 27, '42.

S. CONANT,
South side of the Public Square, on the corner of 6th and Monroe streets,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Windsor and Fancy Chairs,

Rocking Chairs, Settees, Walnut Chairs with rush seats, and with stuff'd seats, &c. All kinds of work in his sold at reduced prices for cash or on time to punctual customers. Lumber and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Sept. 2, 1842.

Lewis B. Thornton,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law—Shelbyville, Shelby county, Illinois.

Reference— Judge Rob't Stanard, and Rob't C. Stanard, } Richmond, Va. P. K. Skinker, St. Louis, Mo.

New Clock & Watch establishment, THOMAS ALSOP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Springfield and its vicinity that he has commenced the Clock and Watch making and repairing in the shop adjoining the Sheriff's office. From long practical experience in the city of Philadelphia he will warrant all work done in his line, and give satisfaction in every instance.

Also keeps Gold and Silver Levers, Lepine, English, French, Swiss and other watches—an assortment of Jewelry of the most fashionable kind—such as gold breast pins, finger rings, watch, fob and guard chains, keys, necklaces, spectacles, thimbles, percussion caps, of superior quality, cutlery and various other articles in his line—all of which he is prepared to sell low for cash or exchange for such produce as his family may stand in need of, or he can dispose of. His stock being entirely new and purchased in Philadelphia and New York at present reduced prices, will be sold unusually low to suit the times.

He has made arrangements in the East to keep a good assortment always on hand.

Repairing of all kinds done with the utmost despatch and warranted. Nov. 16, 1842.

New Watches and Jewelry.
NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER, having entered into co-partnership, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have just received a new and rich assortment of Jewelry—amongst which are the following articles:

Gold Lever Watches;	Ladies' Breast Pins;
Silver do do	Gents' do do
Gents' gold Fob Chains;	Gold Guard Keys;
Ladies' do guard do	Shell Combs;
Gold Spectacles;	Gold Lockets;
Silver pencils;	Gold Pencils, &c. &c.

The above articles and many others in their line will be sold twenty-five per cent less than any ever before offered in Springfield. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock of silver ware before purchasing elsewhere. A written warrantee will be given in all cases desired, warranting all silver of our manufacturing, equal to dollars. C. W. CHATTERTON,

Oct. 27, 1842. G. W. CHATTERTON.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CLOVER SEED.—The subscriber has just received a large quantity of first rate Clover Seed which he offers for sale at a much less price than it has formerly been sold at in this city. JAS. L. LAMB.

March 1, 1843.

I. S. BRITTON,
Real Estate Agent,

For selling, leasing and purchasing Real Estate, and paying of taxes—office south of the public square—Springfield, Illinois. March 14, 1843

J & D. MAC GREGOR,
Corner of Front and Wall Streets,
NEW YORK.

WILL give prompt and best attention to the sale of WESTERN PRODUCE, and purchase of MERCHANDISE generally.

REFER TO—

Messrs. S. M. Tinsley & Co. Springfield; A. Brother, Esq. Jacksonville; Tinsley, Taylor & Co. Meredosia; E. R. Saunders & Co. Beardstown; P. A. Brower, Esq., A. R. Skidmore, Esq. Pekin; Holmes & Wood, Quincy; E. W. Gould, Esq. Warsaw; W. P. Samuel, Esq., J. F. Hawkins, Esq., Hannibal; James Hanna, Esq., Marion City; E. & D. Draper, Louisiana; J. M. Bell, Esq., Clarksville; Von Phul & McGill, J. & E. Walsh, Blaine, Tompkins & Barrett, Smith, Brothers & Co., Woods, Christy & Co., St. Louis; James McGregor & Co., Thomas J. Read, Son & Co., New Orleans; L. M. Hoffman & Co., New York; A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Boston. 606-2m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A LOT of first rate letter and cap paper, and a small lot of Blank Books, just received and for sale low by HILL & WEBSTER,

May 1: at the Journal office.

ALSO,

One half of a very valuable mill property on the Mackinaw in Woodford county, with one hundred acres of first rate land, 40 in cultivation, and 40 good timber.

ALSO,

One half of a mill property on Rock Creek in McLean county, 40 acres good land, half cultivated and half timber. For particulars apply to—

May 1. HILL & WEBSTER.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

60	REAMS 22 by 31 in Printing Paper.		
60	do 23 " 34 "	"	do
40	do 26 " 38 "	"	do
40	do 24½ " 38 "	"	do
100	do Ruled & Plain Cap		do
100	do Assorted wrapping		do

or sale at Manufacturer prices for cash.

S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

30 PS. English prints, elegant patterns. 60 ps. not so pretty but much cheaper ready for inspection by

Nov. 26. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

China, Glass and Queensware.

N E JANNEY & Co., No 80 Main street, St. Louis respectfully inform country merchants and purchasers generally, at wholesale or retail, that we have commenced receiving our usual spring importation of goods in our line, and will be prepared, by arrivals throughout the season, added to our present large stock on hand, to execute all orders with which we may be favored, with despatch and upon the most favorable terms practicable.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

BRITANNIA MANUFACTORY.

JANNEY, ARCHER & Co., No. 60 Main Street, St Louis are prepared to supply all orders, of their own manufacture, of Britania Ware.

Coffee Pots,	Bowls,
Teapots,	Slops,
Sugars,	Lamps,
Creams,	Pitchers,
Urns,	Spittons,
Candlesticks,	Faucetts &c. &c.

All of the latest and best patterns and of materials warranted to retain their color as long as used, and at prices as low as those of any other manufacture in the country quality considered.

A liberal discount made to wholesale city dealers.—Cash paid for old metal.

St. Louis, Feb. 11th 1843. 2m600

M. & R. H. SWEENEY & CO.
Manufacturers of Flint Glass Ware,
WHEELING, VA.

AND whose agency is at No. 96 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo, where they will be pleased to see those who wish to purchase either for the country or city trade. Their assortment being such as to embrace every thing in their line, and as they are determined that none shall sell on better terms, nor hold out more favorable inducements to the city as well as the country merchant. Among their stock will be found the following:

Cut and plain decanters, every description;
Cut, pressed and plain tumblers;
Cut and plain wines: cut and plain goblets;
Cut fruit bowls, cut and plain sugar bowls;
Specie jars; salt mouths; tinctures;
Cut and plain celery glasses;
Pressed dishes and plates, of every description.

They also have on hand, and are receiving a large assortment of hollow-ware and other castings, comprising cooking stoves, of the most approved patterns both for coal and wood; ovens; skillets; tea kettles; sad irons; waffle irons, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for cash.

St. Louis, April 4, 1843. ch2Rep607

Important to Farmers and others.
Branson's New Invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.

THE undersigned proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the People, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a Scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessary to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily, it is best to have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by two horses, and attended each by one man.

They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single set of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory or other District. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid will be attended to. JOHN BRANSON,

July 21, 1842. JOHN OWENS.

Mr. Branson's Machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.

July 20, 1842. SILAS W. ROBBINS.

We, the undersigned, having seen the operations of Branson's Patent Scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads or drain our wet prairies.

E. C. Blankinship, Ninian W. Edwards, Benjamin Talbott, John Connelly, A. R. Robinson, John Williams, Elijah Iles, P. C. Latham.

Washington Iles. July, 1842.

Flour and Lard via Pittsburg or Orleans.

THE subscriber will advance in cash 4-5ths the market value on Flour shipped direct to the east via Pittsburg or New Orleans, or will advance 2 3ds, with the privilege of a sale at Orleans, if the market will justify. I will also advance, on Wheat, Lard and Pork. My eastern correspondents, are Flour and Grain houses of long standing, and well acquainted with the market for these staples.

From my Pittsburg correspondents, I have received a tariff of rates on Flour, Lard, &c., to New York, via the Pennsylvania canals, which, as the warm season approaches, will justify shipments to New York of Flour and Lard via this quick route. My New York correspondent (a Flour house) writes it is not safe—being liable to sour, to ship Flour from your place via Orleans, after the first of May. GEO. K. BUDD,

Flour and Grain Factor.

N. B. Having no interest in groceries, or grocery houses, I will purchase and ship these articles at the very lowest prices, for those who send me orders.

One and a half cents Reward !!!!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 6th inst. Robert C. Huttenhow, an indentured apprentice to the Blacksmithing business. He is about twenty years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he left a grey-mixed frock coat, wine colored vest, and pants of the same or dark sattinet. I caution the public against harboring or trusting said boy, as I shall put the law in force against all who may do so. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid for his delivery.

R. F. COPLIN.

Important to the Afflicted!
HAMILTON'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
COUGH BALSAM.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Hooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe.

THIS Medicine is a certain cure for all of the above named diseases, as has been satisfactorily tested by the proprietor, he having administered it in hundreds within the past four years with complete success. It has never failed in cases of the most obstinate character of BRONCHITIS, (a disease that baffles the skill of the most experienced Physicians,)—this disease is hurrying thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of *Consumption*—the usual symptoms are cough, soreness of the Lungs and throat, hoarseness, Asthma, hectic fever, and some times spitting of blood, Let all diseased TRY IT.

Morgan County, Ill., May 1842.

This is to certify, that about seven years ago I took a very bad cold, it settled in my breast, which became very sore, accompanied with a severe cough. I used different kinds of medicine for five years from the best physicians; I continued to grow worse until I was pronounced by the physicians to have the consumption; in the year 1841, I gave up work entirely, expecting never to be able to do another days work. Hearing of Mr. Hamilton's Vegetable Cough Balsam, as a last effort to save myself from the grave, I was induced to try it, and to my astonishment, in using six ounces I find myself perfectly cured; and I can say, that my health is better now than it ever was. I would also state that in April, 1842, my wife from the effect of the measles, had a very bad cough and a soreness in the breast, for many weeks, and in using two ounces of Balsam she was entirely cured. LEMUEL MEGINNIS.

Other testimonials in favor of this medicine may be seen on application to the subscriber.

Persons afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, and have given up all hopes of ever being cured, if they will place themselves under my charge in Jacksonville I pledge myself to perfect a cure or no charge will be made for either medicine or attendance.

WM HAMILTON, Proprietor.

For sale on the north side of the public square, by J. M. BURKHARDT, Agent

Springfield, Ills., Aug 19, 1842. 375Iy

Hillsboro' Academy.

THE Summer Term will commence on the second Wednesday in May, and continue twenty-two weeks, including a recess of one week in the middle of the term.

This Institution has been in operation five years, during which it has acquired an extensive patronage and an enviable reputation. The design and expectation of its founders have thus far been fully realized. They intended the institution should meet the wants of the community, and confidently believed that the people would perceive their true interest, and lend it their support.—In this, it appears, they have not misjudged.

The Institution comprises two departments—one for males and the other for females. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a complete English Education, with the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, and competent teachers are furnished for every branch. It is made the duty of the Principal and every Teacher associated to attend faithfully to the morals and deportment of the students, as well as to the discipline and improvement of their minds.

A payment of the tuition is required quarterly, that is every half term.

For those not qualified to study Grammar	$4 00 per qr.
Others more advanced in the English branches,	5 00 "
Those in the higher branches, such as Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying and the languages,	6 00 "

Every student is charged with stationary, fuel, sweeping, &c. one dollar in the winter and fifty cents in the sumer term. Board in families near the Academy from $1 25 to $1 75 per week.

For further particulars apply to W. I. D. EWING, Esq. one of the Board of Trustees, residing at Springfield, or to the subscriber at Hillsboro'.

JOHN S. HAYWOOD, Sec'y

April 27, 1843. Board of Trustees.

Drugs and Medicines!

The Undersigned

Having purchased the entire stock of Drugs and Medicines of the late firm of Brookie & Bush, beg leave to state to the public that they have changed their business and are now dealing in Drugs and Medicines of every description—OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, &c. at their old stand, North side of the public square, where they offer every thing usually kept by Druggists, low for cash. A. LINDSAY & BRO.

N B. We feel grateful to our patrons for past favors, and hope a continuance thereof. Those to whom we have loaned money and sold goods to on honor, we would particularly invite to call and see us. Those who owe us notes will please call and pay the interest thereon, if not more. A. L. & B.

Springfield, April 18, '43

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARD-WARE AND CUTLERY!

E. B. PEASE & BROTHER

AT their new brick store, south side of the public square, Springfield, Ills., have now received their spring supply from the eastern cities, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Locks, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Tin, Files, Saws, Screws, Iron, Nails, Castings, and Steel.

Tools, Saddlery, Wood and Willow ware.

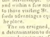
Their stock is now complete, and having been purchased low, they are determined to sell for cash or country produce at prices as low as such goods can be purchased in this city or St. Louis March 30, 1843.

GLASGOW HOUSE,
BY WILLEY & SCOLLAY,
Corner of Second and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

THIS new and commodious edifice was completed and opened for the reception of transient and permanent boarders on the 2d inst. The interior arrangements of the building are, in point of comfort and convenience, not surpassed by any similar establishment in the valley of the Mississippi. Situated in the very centre of the city, and within a few minutes walk of the steam boat landing, to those visiting St. Louis on business its location affords advantages equal, if not superior, to any house in the place.

The undersigned, relying upon a long experience, and a determination to devote their daily personal attention to every department of the GLASGOW HOUSE, solicit from their friends and the traveling community a share of patronage. WILLEY & SCOLLAY, Proprietors.

St. Louis, March 8, 1843. chg 2 pub 6 w



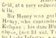
The thorough bred Race Horse,
SIR HENRY, Jr.

WILL stand this his last season at the American stable in the city of Springfield, at a very reduced price. For particulars see large bills.

Sir Henry was got by that distinguished horse Old Henry, who contended so nobly against the victorious Eclipse; his dam Black Katy Clover, by American Eclipse, (see 2d vol. Turf Register page 358) grand dam by Light Infantry, g g dam by Old Messenger, g g g dam by Bashaw, his g g g g dam by True Britton, his g g g g g dam by Sterling, all of which were of the best imported stock, as you may see by reference to the Stud Book or Turf Register.

May 9, '43. E. M. MALLORY & CO.

PIANO FORTES.



THE subscriber has just received a number of Chickering's celebrated Piano Fortes, of elegant workmanship, combining all the latest improvements—for sale cheaper than they can be imported, and warranted perfect. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them. WM. A. HOLTON.

Alton, April 1, 1843. 606 6w

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly manufacturing every species of Cabinet Furniture, including sofas, pier tables, sideboards, secretaries, &c. &c. of mahogany. Also on hand and manufacturing all kinds of cherry and black walnut furniture; Bedsteads of every description. TURNING done to order. Shop a few doors south of the public square. Nov. 1, 1842. HOUGH & DAVIS.

M. DOYLE,
At his wholesale and retail Grocery Store, on the west side of the Square,

HAS for sale—bbls. sugar, bbls. loaf sugar, chests and half chests fresh teas, bbls. molasses, tons coffee, bbls. Ohio whiskey, boxes raisins, boxes sperm candles boxes tallow do., with a full assortment of liquors, wines &c. Springfield, Sept. 1, 1843.

NEW CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERING AND TURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing Cabinet Furniture of the best quality and latest fashion, at their new shop on 6th street two doors south of the American House—such as

Mahogany Side-boards,	Pier Tables,
" Bureaus	Card "
" Secretaries	Centre "
" Sofas	Breakfast and dining do.

Bedsteads of every description.

Upholstering and Paper Hanging done to order in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Coffins of every description made at any time of day or night.

TURNING. Having the largest Lathe now in use in this place, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either in Brass, Wood or Iron, with neatness and despatch.

WANTED.—Several thousand feet of Lumber, for which the highest price will be paid.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, that he has just received from Philadelphia, his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, which he offers for sale as cheap or cheaper than any other cash store in town, as he is determined not to be undersold by any NEW cash store that is, or may be opened in the city. Among his stock may be found

Black, blue and fancy colored cloths
do do do do Cassimeres
do do mixed cassinets
Kentucky Janes from 37 cents to $1 per yd
White, red and yellow flannels
Bleach'd domestics and cambrics
Unbleached do Suffolk Drills
New style Calicoes, from 6 to 31 cents pr yd
Scotch, English and American Ginghams
Seersucker and cost do
French and American chintzes, new style
Apron checks and bed tickings
Camblet and York mixtures and Nankeens
Blue and mixed cotton janes
Plain and printed drillings
do do Gambroons
Grass and French do
Bro and blk Hollands and Silesias
Worsted and silk serge
Red padding, sail and Russia Duck
Blk habit cloths and summer do
do and fancy dress silks
Plain and fig'd Mouslin de Laines
Printed lawns and muslins for dresses
Plain and checked jaconet cambrics
Swiss, book and mull muslins
Irish linens and long lawns
Blk and white Faillett nett
do do Italian crape
Pink crape Lisle and white satins
Ass'd Florence silks for bonnet linings
Spitalfields, Bandana and Pongee hdkf's
Linen cambric and hem stiched do
Fancy, satin and silk dress do
Ladies' do do cravats
Blk Italian cravats, new style fancy do
Silk cords and tassels for Ladies dresses
Thread, Swiss and cambric edging and insertings
Bob't footings, laces and edgings
Bonnet, cap and lutestring ribbons
Glover and hosiery of all kinds
Gum elastic braces
Taylor's Persian Thread, colored spool do
Sewing silk, twist, bindings, braids, cords, &c
Blk satin, Valencia and Marseilles vestings
Gents' summer stocks and gingham cravats
Damask table linen and covers
Linen crash for towels
Birds eye and Huckabuck diaper, Russia do
Bro cotton diaper for table cloths
Silk and cotton umbrellas
Florence, braid and straw bonnets
Ladies and misses parasols and sun shades
Palmetto, paper and fancy fans
Single and double foundation muslin
Miss Henzey's French corsets, etc etc

ALSO,

Groceries, Hard and Queensware.
Boston and Pittsburg Nails.

Ground Alum and Kenhawa Salt, together with a large quantity of stock Salt, very cheap.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Thick boots by the case at St. Louis prices. Lard Oil by the gallon or barrel.

Superfine Flour constantly on hand.

The subscriber will sell not only for cash, but will receive Wheat, side Bacon, Lard, Flaxseed, Feathers, etc. etc. for which he will pay the highest market price.

Springfield, May 15, 1843. JAS. L. LAMB. 131f

CORN AND COTTON
PLOUGH AND CULTIVATOR.
Lewis & Tunison,

WOULD inform the citizens of this State that they have purchased of Mr. MARSHALL J. HUNT, Patentee of the above Cultivator, the exclusive privilege of Manufacturing and Vending to others in the State of Illinois, his CORN AND COTTON PLOUGH AND CULTIVATOR, designed for the culture of Corn, &c. and putting in small grain. And offer for sale District, County or Township Rights, or any Farmer, merely wanting a privilege for his own farm can be accomodated.

DESCRIPTION FOR USE.

☞ When the corn or other plants are too small to be ploughed, the cultivator teeth can be put in place of the mould boards, thus making a full cultivator; the construction and arrangement of the teeth, being such as to clean the space between two rows at one through, and an easy draught for one horse—when the corn, &c. becomes large enough to plough, the two hind teeth are taken out, and the two mould-boards put in their place, as in the present case, which can be reversed at pleasure to throw the earth either to or from the plant.

The two slides in the after part of the plough to which the two mould-boards are attached, can be contracted or expanded to suit the width of the rows, and confined tight by means of a wedge driven on each side. You then proceed with one horse attached, and walking in the centre, between the two rows, the three front teeth loosening up the ground and the two ploughs throwing a furrow on each side as you proceed, thus cultivating one row and the intermediate space at one through—saving for the farmer at least one half of the expense over the ordinary way of cultivating.

The most incredulous are invited to call and examine the above described article and test its utility. The shape and construction of the teeth and mould-boards are such as to warrant them to scour. They are made exclusively of wrought iron, and have received the entire approbation of all wherever introduced. The Patentee authorises us to annex the following furnished him in Indiana, by the Governor, Ex-Governor, and members of the Legislature.

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned have examined the new invention of Mr. M. J. Hunt, the Patentee, of Hamilton Co. Ohio, called the "Corn and Cotton Plough and Cultivator," and take great pleasure in recommending it to the *Agricultural* and *Horticultural* public, as well worthy their patronage and encouragement. The instrument demonstrates its own utility, as amongst the most useful inventions of the age. As a labor-saving machine, adapted to the wants of the most useful occupations of our country, it is unrivalled in real advantages.

Samuel Bigger,	Stephen S. Colatt,	Z. Tannehill,
J. B. Ray,	David Hover,	Newton Claypool
John W. Udell,	Joshua B Heathby,	John Steward,
S. Hetfield,	John W. Rush,	Fletcher Lowis,
Geo. B. Tingly,	Lewis Burk,	Isaac Shelby,
R. G. Colten,	Sylvanus Everols,	S. C. Wilson,
Jno. Ewing,	Dennis Purrington,	Gabriel Swihart,
Isaac Sands,	John Dunn,	John Hargrave,
Jas M'Cormick,	E. G. English,	John Chrisman,
Isham Fuller.	Indianapolis, In., Jan. 5, 1843.	

A Premium has been awarded by the 5th Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institutions of Cincinnati, for the Cultivator Plough, as exhibited by M. J. HUNT duly signed by the Secretary and President, June 30th, 1842.

The above article is manufactured and sold by LEWIS & TUNISON.

Springfield, Ill. May 8, 1843. *Rail Road Depot.*

ENSLEY T. GOUDY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, for the transacting of business in any part of Illinois, residing at Springfield, the seat of government.

He will attend to the purchase and sale of land, the collection of Moneys; the payment of Taxes; the redemption of lands from tax sales; the purchase of claims; the removal of incumbrances; the investigation and perfection of titles; the purchase of lands at tax sales; the recording of Deeds, &c.; the examination and description of lands; the investigation of the record of tax sales in the Auditor's office, and other records, and the giving of information, &c.

As he occupies an advantageous position, as he designs to visit nearly every county in the State, once a year, and as he has had several years' experience in this business, and is extensively acquainted through this State, he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their business, and at a less expense than usual.

All communications must be postage paid, and enclose a part or the whole of the anticipated fee, which shall be subject to after adjustment.

REFERENCES.

D. Richard F. Barrett, Springfield.
Joseph Thayer, do
Gen. Wm. A. Hinman, Rushville.
Col. A. P. Field, Wisconsin Territory.
V. M'Knight, Esq. Louisville, Ky.
John Grigg, Esq. Philadelphia.
John McClintock, Esq. do
Messrs. Boorman, Johnson & Co. New York city.
do A. & G. Day & Co. Hartford, Conn.
do Conolly & Elder, New Orleans, La.
Hon. Joseph Duncan, Jacksonville.
Wm. H. Brown, Esq. Chicago.
Messrs. Stettinius & January, St. Louis.
S. Merrill, Esq. Indianapolis.
Messrs. Brush & Gilbert, Columbus, Ohio.
M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Washington city.
Dr. Samuel Ringold, Chestertown, Md.
Henry W. Brinthall, Esq. New Haven, Conn.
Messrs. Homes, Homer & Co. Boston, Mass.
James Hall, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Springfield, Illinois, 1842. adv ly

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. M. TINSLEY & CO. have received a good supply of seasonable goods, viz.

A large lot of new style calicoes, from 6 to 31 1-4 cts. per yard, brown muslins, ticks and checks, shoes and boots, painted muslins, brown and bleached drillings and muslins, sattinets; janes, handkerchiefs, chipt hats, hard ware—a good assortment; groceries of all kinds, spun cotton and most other goods wanted in this place—most of which have been bought very low at auction for cash, and will be sold lower than similar goods ever were sold in this place for cash, wheat, corn, butter, lard, beeswax, &c. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

Springfield, April 28, 1843.

N. B. The best quality of coffee at 12 1-2 cents a pound—sugar 6 to 8 cents per pound—cotton yarn, Hope Factory, 12 1-2 cents per dozen, and all kinds dry goods

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From the Golden Vase.
THE SHOEMAKER.
BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The shoemaker sat amid wax and leather,
With lapstone over his knee,
Where snug in his shop, he defied all weather,
Drawing his quarters and sole together;
A happy old man was he!

This happy old man was so wise and knowing,
The worth of his time he knew,
He bristled his ends, and he kept them going,
And felt to each moment a stitch was owing,
Until he got round the shoe.

Of every deed that his wax was sealing,
The closing was firm and fast,
The prick of his awl never caused a feeling,
Of pain to the toe; and his skill in heeling
Was perfect and true to the last.

Whenever you gave him a foot to measure,
With gentle and skilful hand
He took its proportions with looks of pleasure,
As if you were giving the costliest treasure
Or dubbing him lord of the land.

And many a one did he save from getting
A fever, or cold, or cough,
For many a foot did he save from wetting,
When, whether in water or snow 'twas setting,
His shoeing would keep them off.

When he had done with his making and mending,
With hope and a peaceful breast,
Resigning his awl, as his thread was ending,
He passed from his bench to the grave descending,
As high as the king to rest.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.
OPINIONS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN AND RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The Whig party have received much unmerited abuse on account of the Bankrupt Law. Most of the distinguished men of the Democratic party have avowed themselves for the measure; and unquestionably, when it passed Congress many loco foco members would have voted for it, were it not that their opponents had the majority in the two Houses, and they wished to throw the responsibility of the measure upon them. This is the exact state of the matter.

That the public may know that we do not speak without authority we shall give Mr. Van Buren's and Col. Johnson's published opinions in favor of the law. There was this difference in the opinion of those gentlemen—Mr. Van Buren was in favor of extending the benefits of the law *only* to "Bankers and Traders"—thus exhibiting his aristocratic disposition of depriving the farmer, the mechanic and laboring man, of privileges he would extend to bankers and merchants!—Col. Johnson was more liberal—he was in favor of "extending its privileges to all who desired it"—just such a law as it is now fashionable for the professed friends of Col. Johnson to denounce. We shall begin with Mr. Van Buren's letter on this subject:

On the 13th August, 1840, a letter was addressed to Mr. Van Buren, by Messrs. S. L. Danfield, Wm. H. Brasher, and others, citizens of New York, interrogating him as to his opinions with reference to a general Bankrupt Law. Extracts from his reply dated Washington, Sept. 14. 1840, we present below—which fully explain the kinds of law referred to, and the positions of the Ex-President thereon:

"The subject, as now pending before the country and as embraced in your question, presents itself in several points of view.

First, As to a General Bankrupt Law, applicable to bankers and traders only.

Second, As to the propriety of subjecting corporations to its operation; and

Third, As to the propriety of embracing voluntarily or involuntarily, all other classes within its provisions.

It is a rule, the sacred observance of which is indispensable to the well-being of Society, that Government should never interfere with private contracts even when the authority to do so is conferred by the Constitution, except upon the ground of evident public necessity and then with a degree of caution and circumspection which shall guard in an effectual manner against fraud and injustice. That occasions may arise when those who have the rightful power to interfere, *may do so, and are required to do so, by a regard for the best interests of the community*, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT. *I thought there was occasion for such interference in 1827, and gave my vote for a general Bankrupt Law*, applicable to bankers and traders, classes which all must agree, were intended to be embraced by the clause of the constitution relating to this subject. An occasion of at least equal urgency for such a law *exist at this time*. The embarrassments caused by the pernicious expansion of the currency, and the consequent facilities of credit and cash enterprises, which have unfortunately, characterized the last few years, *are such as to render an interference of this kind greatly conducive*, IF NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO THE PUBLIC GOOD. I WOULD THEREFORE HAVE UNHESITATINGLY, CO-OPERATED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS, IN THE PASSAGE OF SUCH A LAW, properly guarded against frauds, and so framed as to secure to the creditors the present estate of their debtors, *when the latter were discharged from their obligations*."

* * * * *

"It would constitute no objection with me if, corporations were, in proper form, embraced by provisions of such a bill."

* * * * *

"Objections to the power of Congress to pass a voluntary bankrupt law applicable to all classes of debtors have been principally founded on the following considerations."

[Following in this connexion he enumerates the points of argument both *for* and *against* it, which we of course omit as foreign to the illustration of his own position.]

* * * * *

"The evils of a Bankrupt Law, with such extended range, would, it is justly to be feared, more than counterbalance the benefits it might otherwise produce. I am not aware that any government has deemed it wise or safe to extend the operations of a bankrupt law, to all these classes of its citizens or subjects. I am well aware that these latter objections are sought to be obviated by making the operations of this part of the law voluntary only. But it well deserves to be remembered, that such a law would be but the entering wedge—the first movement of Congress in a new direction, under a general power, and no one can tell what might be the next."

Thus it is apparent that Mr. Van Buren is for a worse Bankrupt Law than that which passed Congress. He is for a "general Bankrupt Law, *applicable to Bankers* and traders," and many other classes of *private citizens*") including "banking incorporations."

But *excluding other classes of citizens*, equally meritorious, such as farmers, mechanics, &c., from its operations. He is opposed to extending the law to "*all* classes of debtors," but agrees to embrace a few favored and generally moneyed classes, to the exclusion of all small debtors. This odious distinction he seems to wish to palliate, when he *intimates* that were the law, as applicable to farmers, mechanics, and other small debtors, made "voluntary only," (the precise condition of the law passed) it would be unobjectionable, only as it might prove an entering wedge" to something worse hereafter. But it must be allowed that he no where distinctly approves such an extension of the law to "classes." The extent of his wishes is, a "general Bankrupt Law, applicable to bankers traders."

Col. Johnson's letter which follows—is most eloquently written—and shows the feelings of the kind hearted soldier:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Jan., 18, 1839.

Dear Sir: Your favor has been received, inquiring of me whether I am in favor of a general bankrupt law. On this, as on other subjects of national policy, I am free to express my sentiments. While it is necessary for the general prosperity that each State should regulate its own affairs, so far as regards its own legal policy and the special interests of its citizens, there are matters in which their relations are so interwoven and their interests so identified, that a uniform system is essential to their harmonious action and welfare. In the formation of our Federal Constitution, it was intended that these points should be specified, and their regulations confided to the General Government. Among these is the subject of bankruptcy. In the first article, eighth clause, of the Constitution, it provides that Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States. It was seen by the framers of that instrument, that the relations between the citizens of the different States, and especially between the trading communities of the different towns and cities, would render a uniform system of bankruptcy highly important to their interests. In this grant of power, the patriarchs of our independence evidently considered it the discharge of a sacred duty; and it is difficult for me to assign any good cause why this provision has not been carried into effect, unless it has been prevented by clashing sentiments upon its details, as it cannot be controverted by any that bankrupts, innocent, unfortunate bankrupts, have always existed, upon which such a law would operate; *and, in my opinion, the law should be permanent, and not temporary*. We are a commercial, an agricultural, and a manufacturing nation, extending from the cold regions of the North to the Capes of Florida, near the torrid zone; and from the Atlantic ocean to the sources of the waters of the Pacific. Through this vast domain, and with the various pursuits, bankruptcies must always exist; and it is the duty of the Government to make such greatest possible relief that can be given consistently with the principles of justice. Congress alone has power to do this, and on them the work devolves, not only as a constitutional right, but as a solemn duty. Both in private and in public life I have regarded it as a paramount duty to relieve the distressed from every burden, as far as possible, and especially to break that yoke by which none can be benefitted, and to soothe, rather than break, the heart already rent with the anguish of misfortune.

It is repugnant to every principle of justice to regard bankruptcy as a presumption of guilt. In the fluctuations of trade, the most honorable men are often its victims; and to hold the person of the debtor subject to his creditor, and to put his future liberty or acquisitions beyond his own control, when he has surrendered all, is to inflict a punishment where is no crime, nor criminal tribunal to investigate a crime, or to prescribe punishment.

Credit in trade is based upon confidence in the success of him who obtains it, and ought not in any degree to depend upon a contingent right which the creditor may claim on the liberty or the future independence of the debtor. If he chance to be unsuccessful, all that they can claim is a faithful surrender of his remaining effects. Let him give these and begin the world again. What is the effect of subjecting his future acquisitions to the seizure of his creditors? It is to stifle in him the spirit of enterprise and to bind him and his family down to perpetual poverty, without the remotest prospect of benefit to his creditors or to society. A punishment like this, without the conviction of guilt, is too revolting to my feelings to give it a sanction; and it never ought to exist in a free or civilized country. It is said that dishonest persons will sometimes avail themselves of the benefit of a bankrupt law. So unfaithful men may sometimes be elected to legislative bodies, and crimes may sometimes be perpetrated under the cloak of religion. But I would not refuse relief to the unfortunate, nor destroy legislative bodies, nor strive to abolish christian churches, on account of abuses to which they are all subject; for the same principle is equally applicable to all.

This power in the Constitution is joined with that of naturalization, and with the same benevolent object. Upon that of naturalization, Congress has acted, and, in doing so, has provided for the oppressed of all nations, in this land of refuge, the blessings of liberty and safety, the protection of our laws; and it was justly expected that a Bankrupt Law would also be passed, extending protection from oppression to the unfortunate of our own citizens, and to those of all other nations who may choose to come and reside among us. This I wish to see done. My opinion is that it will redound to the honor of our country. It will relieve the bankrupt, and by leaving him unshackled in his enterprise, he will often accumulate the means both of providing for himself and liquidating his debts, which honest men frequently do under the influence of moral obligations.

The interest of the debtor, the interest of the creditor, the interest of society and the glory of our county, all conspire to sanction the measure. The object of Government ought always to be the mitigation of human misery, and the advancement of human happiness, as far as possible. If I can light up the smile of gladness, even in one solitary bosom, where the tear of sorrow was flowing, I enjoy in the act a gratification which my feeble language cannot describe. With these sentiments, I have ever been the advocate for relief to the war-worn soldier, and to the widows and orphans of those who suffered or perished in their country's defence; and with the views which I have expressed upon this subject, I have exerted all my feeble powers in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt. When I am satisfied that the object of a constitutional measure is good, I can never abandon it on account of difficulties which present themselves in making it perfect in all its details. Similar difficulties may be urged with equal plausibility against free government; against universal suffrage; against popular elections; and indeed against all our institutions. It is not good to be impracticable. No man ought to put himself up as a standard to which all must come—however great he will be disappointed in the end, and perhaps his usefulness in some measure lost. We should provide a uniform system of Bankruptcy upon as liberal principles as justice will warrant—and as experience shall show its imperfections, we should give it such consideration and amendment as will be found equitable. I should expect its provisions to be extended to all classes of every profession, *involuntary as to merchants, and voluntary as to others.*

The law should embrace all cases existing at the passing of the law, as well as all which may happen in future. Such are my views upon this subject. I do not set up myself as a standard for others—organized as I am, I could not act otherwise without a violation of conscience and the obligations of solemn duty. For I have no doubt that if the system should be established, its beneficial effects would be felt in every part of our country, and especially throughout our whole trading community. It is a system which I believe prevails in every commercial country in Europe, and in every civilized nation on the globe. Indeed, from the earliest antiquity, the Jews, though an agricultural nation, had their general jubilees. It is the same measure in a different form, the same great conservative principle for the same great object. In this country all power is based on the will of the people. We have no legal or constitutional classes; but the rich and the poor, the fortunate and the unfortunate, are all equal. There is a perpetual revolution of property; the poor becoming rich, and the rich becoming poor; and to suffer any unnecessary impediment to enterprise, is to interrupt the prosperity of the nation. If then, the relief which a Bankrupt law gives, extending all its provisions to all who desire it, is proper for any other country, is much more due to this great Republic. Respectfully, &c.

RICH'D M. JOHNSON.

[Condensed from the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

NEAT CATTLE.—The following remarks on breeding Neat Cattle, were made at a late meeting of Farmers in Boston; from all parts of Massachusetts, by Col. JAQUES of Charlestown, one of the most successful Breeders of Stock in New England:

My principles are, that the *blood*—the red fluid, in every living creature, in whose body it flows, is, by the laws of nature, the sole agent and controlling power, in developing the general character; and that by crossing and mixing species, the strongest strains of blood will be found to predominate;—and that health or disease—good or bad properties—are transmissible to the progeny and descent, both in human and animal creation;—even the color may be shaded to suit the fancy.

From over fifty years' practice and experience upon these principles, I consider the following, among many points, important to be observed in neat cattle generally, but in bull and cows particularly, viz: Muzzle fine with yellow nose; eyes brilliant; head and horns light; ears thin, the inside yellow, not unlike as though sprinkled with yellow, neck of cows thin and clean; bulls' neck may project from the breast and shoulders stout, very muscular and strong, but tapering fine, so that the bulls' and cows' necks be joined to the head very neatly. Throats clean, and free from much dewlap. Bosom or breast broad and full, with their claws straight forward; legs straight, with fine bone, and well set apart; the fore arms well covered with muscle, tapering downwards fine; shoulders smooth and well laid in; chin full; back straight and broad; ribs well rounding out, the last rib projecting most, and not too far from the hips; broad in the loins and hips; hips full and globular—neither too close, nor ragged, but placed on a level with the back; rumps long and broad—very little, if any, sloping; pelvis broad and full; tails set on strong, and on a level with the back—tapering down to the end fine, whey they they should be well covered with long silky and glossy hair, and on opening the hair here, there should be the same yellow appearance on the skin, as is mentioned above on the inside of the ears. Not too full in the twist, (which is a fullness between the hind legs or thighs,) nor too thick in the thighs—flanks quite deep. It is important that the whole skin should be yellow. The color of the hair is pretty much fancy. A good coat of hair, even if it inclines to be long, is not unfavorable; but it should be very silky and glossy. The elastic handle or touch of the flesh, with the silky and glassy coat, are of the greatest importance, as these properties indicate their value as much, in comparison, as in broadcloths of from two dollars to ten dollars per yard. The bag or udder of cows should be capacious, projecting well, both fore and aft, hanging moderately deep when full, but after the milk is drawn to be quite the reverse. It is very desirable in a cow that she should have four good teats, well spread apart and of medium size. Cows possessing most of the above mentioned points, I have found generally to be deep and rich milkers; also, neat cattle generally, I have found to be of good temper, good spirits, vigorous, active, good walkers, hardy, easily kept, taking on flesh readily, and that too on the most valuable parts, and the bulls and cows well adapted for good breeders, for the dairy, the yoke, and the shambles.

HORSES.—An ounce of *prevention* is worth a pound of *cure*. Horses should never stand long on a dry plank floor. Their fore feet particularly should rest on something more pliable. Some, who object to loam and tan bark, keep a trough of water and require the horse to stand in it for hours. By traveling fast on hard roads a fever is created in the fore feet, and road horses are ten times more subject to it than farm horses. When a horse has traveled all day on a hard road, it is cruel to make him stand all night on a hard floor.

SALT YOUR COWS.—All cattle need more salt when they are first turned to grass than afterwards. Let them have access to it twice a week, during May and June.

Free Traders say that the consumer has to pay on every article taxed by the Tariff, just the amount of the duty extra. Why is it, then, that lead only brings 2½ cents per pound, when its importation is prohibited by a duty of 3 cents? Will some Locofoco Free Trader be good enough to answer this question?—*Galena Gaz.*

THE JOURNAL.

TERMS.—$2,50 in advance; $3,50 at the end of the year. Advertisements—$1 for first insertion of 12 lines; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

Whig Candidates for Congress.

1ST DISTRICT.
J. L. D. MORRISON.

3D DISTRICT.
JUSTIN HARLAN.

4TH DISTRICT.
GILES SPRING.

5TH DISTRICT.
O. H. BROWNING.

6TH DISTRICT.
CYRUS WALKER.

7TH DISTRICT.
JOHN J. HARDIN.

COUNTY WHIG TICKET,

For the August Election.

For Recorder,	BENJAMIN TALBOTT,
Probate Justice	THOMAS MOFFETT,
Treasurer and Ass'r,	ABNER Y. ELLIS,
Surveyor,	JOHN B. WATSON,
County Clerk	NOAH W. MATHENY,
County Com.	ZACHARIAH PETER,
School Com.	ISAAC S. BRITTON.

The following persons were selected by the Convention on Saturday last as the *Whig Candidates for Springfield precinct.*

For Justices of the Peace—WM. LAVELY, WM. W. WATSON, J. M. ALLEN, ELIJAH PEET.

For Constables, WM. HARVEY, A. R. ROBINSON, J. M. CABANISS, B. G. JONES.

SPRINGFIELD:

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1843.

STUMP SPEAKING.

J. J. HARDIN and J. A. McDOUGAL, candidates for Congress, expect to address the voters of the 7th Congressional District at the following places—

Jacksonville,	Saturday,	June 17	at 1 o'clock.
Waverly,	Wednesday,	21	1 do.
Colburn's Mill,	Thursday,	22	1 do.
Salisbury,	Friday,	23	1 do.
Petersburgh,	Saturday,	24	2 do.
Athens,	Monday,	26	1 do.
Middletown,	Tuesday,	27	1 do.
Postville,	Wednesday,	28	1 do.
Tremont,	Thursday,	29	2 do.
Pekin,	Friday,	30	1 do.
Washington,	Saturday July	1	1 do.
Versailles,	Monday,	3	10 do.
Hanover,	Monday,	3	3 do.
Lacon,	Tuesday,	4	1 do.
West part of Marshal,	Wednes.	5	1 do.
Magnolia,	Thursday,	6	1 do.
Hennepin,	Friday,	7	1 do.
Havanna,	Wednesday,	12	1 do.
Bath,	Thursday,	13	1 do.
Virginia,	Friday,	14	1 do.
Beardstown,	Saturday,	15	1 do.

Dr. Boal and Mr. Shannon of Lacon, will please appoint the place of speaking in the West part of Marshall county.

Papers in this District are requested to copy this notice.

Messrs JAMES L. HILL, and HENRY D. H. WEBSTER will visit our subscribers, and advertising customers, with their accounts, in all the counties north and west of the Illinois river, also in Iowa, Wisconsin, and in the Chicago district during the ensuing summer. We hope our friends will be ready with the needful.

☞To prevent any misunderstanding, we state, that announcements of persons as candidates for office, or the continuance of such, after this date, will be charged as any other advertisements.

Fellow Citizens:—In compliance with the wishes of a few partial friends, I respectfully announce myself a Candidate for Congress for the 7th Congressional District.

To the Farmers, Mechanics, and all other voters, in the district, it may be due to the occasion to remark, that a residence of twenty-three years in the State, and six of them spent in the public councils, may enable me to comprehend, as well as promote its best interest;—a volunteer at New Orleans, in the memorable struggle of 1814-15—a farmer by occupation, and a republican in principle, I at this late day, throw myself on a generous community, with a throbbing heart, but a steadfast purpose. I shall bow submissively to the supreme will of the people.

ARICHIBALD JOB.

Sylvan Grove, Cass Co., Ill., May 20, 1843.

We are authorized to announce MOSES LASWELL, as a candidate for Constable, for this precinct, at the next August election.

We are authorised to announce JAMES W. KEYS as a candidate for a Justice of the Peace for this precinct, at the next August election.

To the voters of Sangamon County—I have served you as School Commissioner a sufficient length of time for you to judge of my capacity to discharge the duties of the office. I have no hobby to mount; no convention to recommend—but offer myself as a candidate for re-election, subject to the decision of the people at the next August election. JAMES SHEPHERD.

April 3, 1843.

WILLIAM DILLARD (former,) is a candidate for the office of Probate Justice.

We are requested to announce JOSEPH H. SHEPHERD as a candidate for County Recorder.

We are authorised to announce A. M. BALLARD as a candidate for Constable for this precinct at the August election.

We are authorised to announce J. CONNELLY, as a candidate for constable for the Springfield Precinct at the next August election.

S. Francis & Co.—You will please announce my name in your paper for the office of Constable in the Springfield precinct, subject to the voters in August next.

This May 31st, 1843. J. WICKERSHAM.

ITEMS.

NOAH WEBSTER, L. L. D. died at New Haven, Conn. on the 28th ult. aged 85 years. His school Books, Dictionaries, &c. have rendered his name familiar to all. He was an amiable and useful man—and his name will long be associated in this country with English literature.

☞Edwin A. Philleo, of Rock Island county, was shot on the 1st of June, while standing in his garden at Port Byron. The Upper Mississippian says that this is the second if not the third time he has been shot at—at one time there was seven balls or slugs entered his body; three were extracted from his person by Dr. Lifford, about a year since. Suspicion is said to rest upon an individual of the neighborhood, with whom there had been some difficulty in regard to a land claim.

St. Louis Era.

Two white men were sold under the sanction of law at Spartansburg, South Carolina, on the 4th instant. They brought 64 cents each, and were probably dear enough at that.

'OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Pawtucket Chronicle, that a woman by the name of Taylor, residing at Valley Falls, was seized in that village one day last week by a gang of persons, *and rode on a rail!* She was accused of misconduct with a married man. The woman, after escaping from the authors of the outrage, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a ditch, but was

The United States Circuit Court, (Judge McLEAN,) and District Court (Judge POPE,) commenced their Summer term in this city on Monday of last week. There is an unusual amount of business before these Courts, and a large number of lawyers in attendance. The most interesting case, is that of the late Receiver at Chicago, Mr. Prescott, charged with having embezzled some 10 or $12,000 of public monies. The trial commenced on last Monday, and the examination of witnesses was continued until Tuesday noon. In the afternoon Judge McLean charged the jury—(the case having been submitted to them without argument,) and the jury decided the prisoner not guilty, without leaving their seats.

We learn that Mr. Prescott is under the impression that we made some publication in relation to this matter, derogatory to his character, about the time the indictment was found against him. We do not remember to have made any such publication; but if we did we now say that he has met the charge against him fairly, and so far as we can see, has been honorably acquitted—and that that acquittal ought to remove all suspicions against him from the minds of every one who knows nothing of the matter except what went in evidence to the jury; and we pretend to know nothing else.

The injunction against H. H. Gear, (to prevent him from digging on mineral lands,) was not sustained by the Court. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Whig Meetings at the Capitol.

On Friday night last there was a large meeting of whigs, from different parts of the State, held at the State House, of which Capt. H. H. GEAR, of Galena, was elected as chairman, and JAS. H. MATHENY, Esq. Secretary.

The meeting was severally addressed in heart stirring speeches, on the political topics of the day, by Messrs. HARDIN, of Morgan, BAKER, of Sangamon, and BROWN, of Vermillion. A large and enthusiastic meeting gave evidence of their satisfaction with the addresses of these gentlemen. The meeting adjourned to Saturday night.

On Saturday night Capt. GEAR resumed the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. DAVIS, of Bond, in a speech exhibiting the contradictions and inconsistencies of the party opposed to us upon the great questions of national policy. He was followed by A. LINCOLN, Esq. in his usual forcible manner; who concluded his speech by offering resolutions, advising the whigs of this State to hold a State Convention in this city on the second Monday of December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.—Mr. LINCOLN also presented a resolution proposing to meet our opponents in debate the ensuing week at the State House, upon the political topics of the times. These resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The most encouraging accounts were received from different portions of our State in regard to the prospects of the whig cause.—A good many citizens who have hitherto opposed us, are becoming sick of a policy which has beggared the country, and which promi- [illegible]

They are looking now to the ancient landmarks, under which, in former times, the people of the United States enjoyed a degree of prosperity and happiness, the like of which cannot be found in the history of any other country, ancient or modern. They begin to think that the fathers of the revolution, and the framers of the constitution, understood the character of their own work,—and after following the ignis fatuus of modern demagogism, they are inclined to go back to the path from which they have strayed, and again unite in the support of the principles adopted by our revolutionary fathers for governing and guiding the destinies of our beloved country. Experience, sad indeed, has learned them, that an economical government, a sound and uniform currency, and adequate protection to the labor and industry of the country against competition with the pauper population of Europe, are absolutely essential to secure the permanent welfare of our people. These principles so plain—so just—are finding friends among our opponents; and we have strong reasons to believe that the coming Presidential election will show that many who have not heretofore acted with us, will give up their predilections for men, and vote for *principles*. Let our friends begin to talk and to act; let them establish Whig Clubs in every city, town, village and settlement in the State; let them secure the documents which can be had at the Tribune office in New York, at small expense, and thus be enabled to meet and refute all the cavilings, dodging and demagogism of those opposed to us. Let this be done, and our way will be as clear as the most ardent patriot can wish.

STUMP SPEAKING.

Gen. HARDIN addressed the citizens collected in this place, at the State House, on Saturday last, upon the politics of the day. His speech was characterized by strong good sense,—and in defence of whig principles he fully sustained public expectation. He was followed by Mr. McDOUGAL in the peculiar style of loco foco oratory; assuming facts, and arguing from them—denouncing the principles and acts of his opponents—and claiming for his party all the honesty and patriotism of the country. Gen. Hardin replied most unanswerably to the statements and allegations of his competitor. Mr. McDougal rejoined, with the manifest feeling that his case was a bad one.

After all, Mr. McDougal did pretty well for a first effort. Under the instructions of Gen. Hardin he may hereafter do himself credit in the political field. He is quite a promising young man.

☞In Mr. KOERNER's speech on the bill to repeal the Illinois Bank charter, in our legislature, published in the State Register of the 19th ult. he thus defines his views in regard to vested rights and the power of the legislature in the case.

"It may be granted, that by a repeal of this Bank charter, *vested rights* may be taken from stockholders; but does that fact of itself make the *repeal unconstitutional*?"

This is about the view which our Legislature took of the same subject; and to our comprehension the doctrine put forth is as clear as mud.

☞The State Register says that the tariff does not bring specie into the country. The Missouri Reporter (Penn,) asserts that the importation of specie into this country is the result of the tariff! There is no one principle held in common by the loco foco party, but a disposition for public plunder—as the

BANK OR NO BANK.

The locos of Missouri are divided on this subject. A portion of them are in favor of sustaining State institutions and against an exclusive specie currency. In St. Louis, a new paper, called the Missouri Standard (Bentonian) has just been started, to sustain the former set of democratic principles; while Penn, of the Reporter, continues the champion of the latter. So these two species of democracy in St. Louis—the hards and the softs—have their newspaper organs. They are already showing their little fists at each other, and we shall unquestionably witness some interesting scenes. But the poetry of the matter is, that the Missouri Standard, which goes for an exclusive specie currency, has raised the flag of Martin Van Buren for President; the father of the "Safety Fund" Banking System in New York, and who but little more than three months ago declared it as his undisguised opinion, that "paper money would continue to form a part of the circulating medium"!

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Van Buren's Indiana letter did not meet the wishes of Southern politicians.—They were ready to admit that it read every way—and meant nothing and every thing. But this did not satisfy them. They wished Mr. Van Buren to come out, as the phrase is, *flat-footed*, and tell whether he was in favor of the present tariff, or not. This he has finally done in a letter intended for the eye of Mr. Ritchie alone; but the old gentleman has been simple enough to publish it. That letter says: "I have at no time or any where "hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the tariff act of the last session, as "well in respect to the principles upon which "it is founded, as to its details." This will be startling news to Mr. Van Buren's friends in the North, if he has any: and they will be very likely to agree with Mr. John C. Calhoun in his description of that gentleman,—that he possesses more of the qualities "of the fox and the weazel, than of the lion or the tiger." But whether weazel or the fox, the yankees have now caught him.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

The last Nauvoo paper contains an article urging upon the citizens of that place the duty of engaging in manufacturer. It says that there are in Nauvoo a large number of individuals who have a practical knowledge of manufacturing goods of the first necessity—the establishment of which would give to that city a growth and prosperity, alike advantageous to its people, and the country for a large distance around. The editor says that the people are by no means idle; but

——"the difficulty is that they are not employed at what they ought to be. Men that have been accustomed to manufacturing cotton goods are making ditches on the prairie, woollen manufacturers are carrying the hod, and working at day labor, and silk weavers are mixing clay at the brickyard, iron smelters are turned farmers, and potters have got metamorphosed into builders and wood-choppers. We applaud them for [illegible] circumstances; but think they would look much better, be more comfortable, and be more usefully and profitably employed at their own several trades than in following their present occupations.

"The prosperity of this place depends in a great measure upon the encouragement of home manufactures. We propose showing wherein, and what advantage would accrue from several different branches that might be entered into here. In the mean time we would ask of the agricultural and manufacturing society, or of its officers, or those concerned, why it is that the building for the pottery is not progressing this spring? A great deal of money has already been expended in that building. Crockery ware is as much needed here as in any other place. We have as good potters as can be found elsewhere, and why is it, when money is so *scarce* that we have to send it away for articles that we can make ourselves? Will some of those concerned answer these questions?"

This is the true policy. Let the citizens of Nauvoo manufacture "Queensware," calicoes, cotton stuffs, silk goods, cutlery, &c. &c. They will find a market for them in the surrounding country; and they will furnish a market for the farmers in their neighborhood. They will thus build up their city; increasing the number of its inhabitants and adding untold amounts to its wealth. Nor will this prosperity be lost upon the country. That will fill up, every acre of it, with industrious farmers and useful citizens,—and the now wild places will thus soon enjoy all the advantages of refined life. The same state of things would result to any community, situated as Nauvoo is, and bearing the same relation to the surrounding country.

Why should the citizens of Nauvoo, made up generally of practical mechanics and manufacturers, look to England, four thousand miles from their home, for the plates from which they eat, the cloths which cover them, and other necessaries of life, which they can so well manufacture themselves, and which would reward their industry and greatly benefit our common country? We can see no good reason for such a policy.

We would here remark, and we trust our "Neighbor" will not be offended thereat, that the appearance of the newspaper of a city is usually supposed to furnish means for judging of its population and business, by its number of advertisements. If this supposition be correct, Nauvoo is greatly behind the general belief in these respects. A city of 6,000 inhabitants—having a due proportion of merchants, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, &c.—should not suffer a paper, otherwise interesting, to be sent abroad with scarcely any evidence that these professions are followed within its limits. The fact speaks sadly against the business and liberality of the citizens, and must seriously grieve the proprietors of the press.

Chancellor KENT has given his opinion in favor of the legality of the late Canal law. It will be fortunate for the subscribers to the new stock that they can enforce the law by the U. S. Courts. It is on this account that the law finds favor with capitalists.

President Tyler, and several members of his Cabinet, are to visit Boston, and attend the celebration on the completion of the Bun-

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR.

The State Register would intimate that Mr. WEBSTER is now ready to abandon the principle of protecting American labor, and side with Mr. Calhoun in his free trade theories. We have seen no such disposition on the part of Mr. Webster to occupy the position thus assigned him. Mr. W. properly deprecates changes in our tariff laws, and he says in the letter published in this paper—

"I confess that, being truly and sincerely devoted to *the protection of American labor and industry*, I consider it to be of the highest importance to give to that labor, and that industry, a security, a steadiness of support, *a permanency of encouragement*, which they have not lately enjoyed, and which, I fear, they are not likely to enjoy hereafter unless a more comprehensive policy be adopted than that which has hitherto been pursued."

After such declarations on the part of Mr. Webster, to suppose that he has the disposition ascribed to him by the Register, would be to impeach his moral honesty as well as his political principles.

We have no confidence, however, in the success of the plan of Mr. W. The tariff is well enough. Let it stand a few years and it will effect more wonders for the country by far than it has already. If it be changed or repealed, we wish the act done by our opponents in Congress, and not by treaty. We do not wish to place it out of the power of our government to change the system of duties on foreign articles, if such change should be found desirable for the country. We have already experienced difficulties enough by treaties affecting our trade: and we would not place it beyond our power, even for a limited period, to control our own commerce, and with it the interests of manufactures and agriculture. There are evils in our present system, but the plan proposed would not, in our opinion, lessen them. All we want to secure permanent tariff laws, is a thorough understanding of the subject on the part of the people.

TOO MUCH SPECIE!

The Register sometime ago deprecated the importation of specie into this country. It then believed that this importation was the result of the whig tariff. It is now about undertaking to prove that this is not the result of the tariff. The simple fact of the matter is, that the *British*—the dear British, as the Register would have it—do not like to pay the duties on goods to the full amount of what they purchase from our people. Hence they send the CHANGE IN SPECIE! That's all, Mr. Register; and all your figures can do is to bewilder, and perhaps mislead: they cannot change the facts.

The way they do things up North!!

The "Chicago Republican," (Tyler loco foco,) of the 8th, contains the following postscript:

PUBLIC MEETING.—We have only room and time this morning to say that there was a tremendous gathering of the Democracy at the Saloon on last evening. Samuel H. Gilbert, presided, assisted by 3 Vice presidents and two Secretaries. A committee consisting of Messrs. Kercheval, Ballingall, Davlin, Couch, and 14 others, were appointed to make a report and draft resolutions. In their absence A. G. Leary, Esq. read the Protest and Resolutions [illegible] Delegation at the late District Convention, their subsequent meeting and nomination of Gen. Turney for Congress. The Committee having returned, reported and Dr Richard Murphy of Lake county was nominated as a candidate for member of Congress, and a committee of 15 were appointed to confer with the Will county Delegation in reference to the now conflicting nominations; and twenty-five selected as a committee of vigilance, when Judge Smith was called upon, who rose and addressed the meeting in a masterly and eloquent manner—breathless silence and thunders of applause, alternately prevailing throughout the vast assembly.—P. Ballingall, Esq. also addressed the meeting with much force and eloquence. After the adoption of several other resolutions, &c. for the action of subsequent meetings, the meeting adjourned.

Dr. MURPHY had previously announced himself for Congress, in a circular, written with his usual ability.

LOCO FOCO PRINCIPLES.

The following is a striking description of Loco focoism as exhibited in the city of New York:

"The Locofocos are divided into several classes, three at least; first, fools; second, knaves, and third, a compound of fools and knaves. The first class in numbers are supposed largely to predominate. They are distinguished also in one other manner—leaders, and the led. The leaders usually destitute of every thing like political or moral honesty, embracing ordinary men of second rate capacity, who, as they have no fixed principles, of course have no fixed policy on any national subject.—They are usually conscious that amongst their opponents in politics their character and capacity would make them perfectly insignificant, and accordingly they join the other side, adopting the motto, "that it is better to be king amongst monkeys, than monkeys amongst kings" They have sagacity enough to perceive the absurdity of the doctrines of the mass of those over whom they rule, but as they have easy consciences, and those they lead have an abundance of ignorance, there is nothing too gross or too absurd in the annals of absurdity for the mass to adopt, and nothing too wicked for the leaders to carry out. It is not intended by this that they are always harmonious on all points, or even on many, but on the main question which is in their minds they usually agree, namely, that to the victors belong the spoil—and that is it perfectly right for one part of the community to rob the other. Their legislation, of course, is all bent, in the main, to that end. But while they agree as to the right of robbing their political opponents, they quarrel as to the division of the plunder among themselves. It is of course not wonderful that the counterpart of Pandemonium should not be a hall of harmony. As Cicero has said of the followers of Cataline—the Locofocos "are greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own;" differing in one respect however, from those described by the great orator, which is, that the Locofocos as a body never have any thing which is honestly their own. The idea of honor as connected with office is to them entirely unknown. We have seen a Governor of the State of New York descending from his station to accept a third rate office in the customs because the station afforded him a little more pay! The great object and aim is plunder, coupled with that kind of malice which usually belong to robbers. This much for Locofocos.

☞The loco foco press is in the habit of denouncing monopolies. What do the editors of those papers think of the scheme of Mr. Van Buren, to give merchants and brokers a monopoly of the advantages of the Bankrupt Law?

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

The Acadia at Boston has brought London papers to the 19th May. The principal article of news is, that the British Government having become alarmed at the movements of the Repealers in Ireland, had determined to put them down by

Mr. Ex. Secretary TRUMBULL, at a late meeting of the Democratic Association denounced the Bankrupt Law, on account of the fees charged by the Court to applicants. Mr. Trumbull, we believe, holds that the advantages of the Bankrupt Law should be open to all. This is his Democracy.—Mr. Van Buren, who, we suppose, is his candidate for the Presidency, avows a very different opinion. He is for a Bankrupt Law for the exclusive benefit of "Merchants and Bankers." [See his letter on the first page of this paper.] In this matter Mr. Trumbull is the democrat—while Mr. Van Buren shows off the aristocrat as usual.

MR. VAN BUREN AND PAPER MONEY.—If the Register is to be believed the "democracy are against all Banks." Well, what does Mr. Van Buren say on this subject in his letter to the Indiana Committee? Hear him:

"The history of the past, however, leaves little room for doubt that paper-money in some form will notwithstanding, continue to constitute a part of the circulating medium of the country."

It is democratic in Illinois to be against all State Banks:—it is entirely democratic in New York to be in favor of all State Banks! What a convenient article are democratic principles? Made to order.

☞The "Democratic Association" was in blast several evenings last week. One the speakers made it out very clearly to his own satisfaction that the loco foco party could elect their candidates for *constables* and *justices* in every precinct in this county,—could also carry the county and the Congressional District at the August election,—by organization and intrigue. One of the speakers on being inquired of after an adjournment by a loco foco, how he succeeded in making such excellent political democratic speeches, answered in something like the following style: (It will be found the annexed comes remarkably near the truth for a loco foco orator.)

"Why, when I am at a loss for ideas, or arguments, or don't know what to say to the people, I get upon my *liberty key*. I strike that always with effect; Rome, Greece, Poland, the Revolutionaries, the Black Hawk War, and Oregon, my boy, help out amazingly. If that fails, I set up a regular built howl against the British—all hate them, you know—and I walk into the whigs as British bought, and bank bought. If this don't answer, I get at their prejudices; the *rich against the poor*, that's my theme; and the way I talk about palaces, and nabobs—the doctrine of equal rights, which we are always talking about and never practice, and all that sort of thing, is a caution; but I can tell you I am sure to see the countenances of the Peeps lighten up on some of these points, and then, my boy, I know where I am."

☞Our citizens are invited to examine a beautiful Stone Mantel-Piece, at the Stone Cutters' shop of Messrs. Johnson, on the N. E. corner of the public square. The mantel-piece is of stone taken from Hill's quarry—is beautifully polished, of rare beauty—exhibiting the different remains of shell, &c. of which the stone is formed. The article would be a handsome ornament to a parlor.

☞Preserve this paper. When you want to shut up the mouth of an ignorant loco foco who, for political purposes, denounces the Bankrupt law, just read him the letters of Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson!—That will do it, unless the orifice is unusually capacious.

☞If you want to see the entire fallacy of the British free trade doctrines put forth by the State Register—that a high tariff adds to the prices of goods—just visit our stores. You will find evidences there that will knock all British free trade arguments into spasms.

Whig Meeting at the Capitol.

Pursuant to public notice a large number of Whigs from different parts of the State assembled in the Representatives' Hall, on Friday evening, 9th June, 1843. Capt. H. H. Gear, of Joe Daviess county, was called to the Chair, and J. H. Matheny, of Sangamon, appointed Secretary.

Gen. J. J. HARDIN, of Morgan county; J. J. BROWN, Esq. of Vermillion, and Maj. E. D. BAKER, of Sangamon, severally addressed the meeting. After which the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 10.

The President resumed the chair; and J. M. DAVIS, Esq. of Bond county, addressed the meeting. He was followed by A. LINCOLN, Esq., who subsequently introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of all the counties of this State, to hold meetings, and appoint delegates to meet in Convention on the second Monday of December next, in Springfield, and select nine persons as a Whig electoral ticket to be voted for by all the Whigs of the State at the Presidential election in 1844.

Resolved, That all the Whig papers of this State be requested to publish the above resolution.

On motion of A. Lincoln, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we invite our democratic brethren to select two or three members of their party to meet a like number of ours to discuss the question of difference between the two political parties of the Nation, during all the evenings of next week; each Speaker to occupy one evening, the parties to take evening and evening about, and the speaker whose lot it shall be to open the debate, to have the privilege of making the closing speech on his own side of the question.

Resolved, That the President of the Clay Club, be directed to present a copy of the above resolution to the President of the Democratic Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. H. GEAR, Ch'm.

J. H. MATHENY, Sec'y.

☞The loco foco convention for nominating a member of Congress, was held at Griggsville, on Monday last. The star of the "little giant," was in the ascendant. Honest Tom Carlin received the go-by. The Douglass has been too much for the Graeme. But we are glad that Douglass is the man; he is used to defeat, and with Browning we can do it so easy. The old suckers who have suffered in their pioneer adventures, who have fought cocks and bull dogs, and run races, with the old governor, are not feeling too rampant at this new stride of Douglass. Their old friend has been flung on his back; his fall was heavy. It will shake their heart strings. It ought to; for demagoguing youth has trampled over gray hairs silvered in the service of his country.

The delegation, owing to the crooked lines that encompass our District, lost their way, we understand, and did not arrive at Griggsville, till four o'clock Monday evening. We do not wonder at it, for it is as much as a whig could do to start from Peoria and find any given point in the South half of the District short of three days.

Whigs! both candidates are now in the field; what a difference! To see them is but to know how great the difference. Soon shall we have Browning in the field, piping the deep bass of his solid reasoning,

RIGHT SPIRIT.—Notwithstanding the base Gerrymandering of the State by the Locofoco legislature, last winter, we see that our Whig friends are up and doing, determined to show fight at any rate. This is as it should be.—Roll up your sleeves, fellow Whigs of Illinois, and go at it like men. Our Captain, "HARRY of the west" is the greatest of the age:—under his banner we have fought many a successful battle—under it let us rally and fight again.

Remember 1840, and let none be laggard. Although deceived, betrayed, trodden down, we are not vanquished. Rally again, friends, organize,—be vigilant, harmonious and energetic. Let every man do his duty—the country expects it—the crisis demands it.—"Perseverance removes mountains." To the perseverance of our fathers we are indebted for the remnant of liberty we yet enjoy—Thank Heaven, no earthly power can control our freedom of opinion—let nothing deter us from exercising that freedom at the ballot boxes—the peaceful remedy!—up then, friends, once more, one more long, strong and altogether pull—and if we fail of success, let it not be charged to our supineness. Once more to the breach in close order, friends. Let your weapons be truth and soberness, your watchword "Onward,"—your war cry "God and the right."

Illinoisan.

TIPPECANOE CAMPAIGN.

The Register in a recent article, asked what we had gained by the Revolution of 1840. To reduce the matter to dollars and cents, and to look at it in no other light, we have gained not far from fifteen millions of dollars per annum, this being the saving effected by a Whig Congress in the annual national expenditures. The Locos will not deny, we presume, that a penny saved is a penny gained, in national as well as other matters. A gain of twelve or fifteen millions per annum to the people, we take it, is quite sufficient in the absence of all other gains.

But then we have a Protective Tariff, on the one hand actually lowering the prices of cotton cloth, prints, and other fabrics, by enabling the American manufacturer to take the field, and on the other, furnishing a home market for our wheat, of which more is consumed in flour, in Massachusetts, than is exported from this country, and for our wool, which will not be bought by the English manufacturers. This matter commends itself forcibly to the attention of the farmers of Illinois. As the necessary and inevitable tendency of a Protective Tariff is to raise the price of wheat and wool, they will judge for themselves whether their interests are not in accordance with the views of the whigs than with those of the loco focos.

Chicago Express.

Savanna, Carroll Co., June 5.

MR. EDITOR:—Hon. Cyrus Walker and J. P. Hoge Esq., the candidates for Congress, in this district, addressed the people of Carroll this afternoon at the Court House. Walker led off in a sound argumentative speech of an hour in length, defining the principles of the Whig party, and was followed by Hoge, who spoke an hour and a half in reply. Mr. W. rejoined in a speech of great power, effect and humor and gave universal satisfaction and delight. You may depend upon it, that Walker will take with the people and that he is the best on the stump, and that he will walk over the course triumphantly.—[*Galena Gazette.*

☞Mr. WEBSTER, in his speech at Baltimore, said that "it is change that unnerves the arm of labor, and change, felt or feared, that is the bane of industry and happiness."—Never was there any thing more true. It has been the curse of this country, and is the only argument we could ever find against popular governments. A law is passed to-day, and men suit their business to it. To-morrow it is repealed or altered, and business must be changed to suit it. Thousands of enterprising and worthy men have been sacrificed by this "bane of industry and happiness."

We have now an excellent Tariff. While it affords a fair protection to home industry, and supplies the Government with a sufficient revenue, no portion of our people are burthened with onerous taxation. Any interference with it that would materially affect its operations, should be protested against by every man who has the happiness and prosperity of his country at heart. Let every friend of the protection of American industry remember that every vote given to a Locofoco, is one vote in favor of the repeal of the present Tariff, and a return to the ruinous policy which was about to have drained our country of every dollar of specie in it—is one vote in favor of Free Trade and Direct Taxation. *ibid.*

☞Park Godwin, son in law of Wm. C. Bryant, and lately associated with him in the editorial charge of the New York Evening Post, has lately established a newspaper called the Path Finder. In a recent article he thus speaks of the loco foco party, with which he has always acted: *Peo. Reg.*

"It has talked until it has not only exhausted its breath, but its life. What is it doing to carry out its principles? What real vitality is there in any of its prominent measures? What genuine manhood in any of its prominent men? Is it not, at this moment, a grand imposition and falsehood, Is it not a vast collective death's head? an illusion, a deceiver, an anti-christ?"

J. P. HOGE, Esq. of Jo Daviess, has been put in nomination by the Locofocos to run in opposition to Cyrus Walker, Esq. for Congress, in that District. Mr. Hoge is a man of fine talents, and, withal a perfect gentleman; but the leprosy of Locofocoism that clings to him, obscures his virtues, and will inevitably defeat him in his political aspirations. The way Cyrus Walker will distance him in the contest will be the right way.—*Alton Tele.*

BIT BY AN ALLIGATOR.—The Mayor of Port Leon, Florida, while out sporting on the 17th ult., ventured into some tall grass on the margin of a river, and was snapped by an alligator which lacerated his thigh. The discharge of a double-barrel gun released his hold, and the sportsman escaped.

The Sabbath Schools in this city design celebrating the anniversary of the Nation's Independence at 2d Presbyterian church. It is expected that addresses from several individuals will be delivered. The schools in the country and the friends of the cause generally are invited to be present. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Springfield June 13, 1843.

Printers' and Binders' Warerooms,

No. 29 and 31 Gold street, New York.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

THE "HOE" Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory, in consequence of the addition of new and improved machinery to their works, and the reduction in the cost of materials and labor, are enabled greatly to reduce the prices of their Presses, and of printers' and binders' materials generally, as will be seen by their newly printed circular, to which they beg leave to refer.

This establishment is still under the personal superintendance of Richard M. Hoe and Robert Hoe, and they assure their friends that, notwithstanding the great reduction in prices, all articles manufactured by this establishment shall retain the high reputation which they have hitherto sustained. It will also be their constant endeavor to improve the quality of them in every particular. They flatter themselves also that their old friends will not only continue their favors, but that Printers generally will appreciate their endeavors to furnish the very best articles at barely remunerating prices.

Orders from any part of the country for all articles used by Printers or Binders, including Types, Ink, Paper, &c. will be executed with the greatest care and promptitude, and on the best terms.

Jobbing work and repairing will be done at the lowest possible prices, with every attention and expedition.

N. B. All articles manufactured by this establishment will be stamped R. HOE & Co., so that persons from abroad may not be imposed upon with spurious articles made in imitation of theirs.

☞Printers of newspapers who will publish this advertisement with this note, three times before the 1st of July next, and send one of their papers to us, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying four times the amount of their bill [illegible]

LIST of Lands and Town Lots situate in county of Sangamon, and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1842.

Names.	Descriptions	Sec.	T.	R.	Acres	am't of tax. $ cts
Moses Archer	e hf sw qr	14	15	3	80	96
same	w hf se qr	14	15	3	80	96
same	ne qr se qr	14	15	3	40	48
R Anderson	se qr sw	33	13	7	40	36
Amos W Brown	e hf se qr	22	16	4	8	72
Wm Breeden	sw pt whf seqr	31	16	6	10	18
J W Barrett, tr'ee	whf nw qr	12	15	7	80	1 63
same	whf ehf nwqr	12	15	7	40	84
R E Bennett	sw qr sw qr	31	15	4	40	60
Daniel Cruger	pt nw qr	27	16	5	9	1 35
J & G Crety	s pt ehf seqr	26	17	7	10	21
John Carman	s pt swqr nwqr	36	17	6	10	15
E Cornell	se qr ne qr	36	17	6	40	72
John Curry	undivided pt whf swqr	35	16	5	10	45
P Coffman	ehf se qr	7	13	4	80	72
Wm Craig	whf nw qr	13	15	7	60	72
Wm G Drennon	neqr swqr	5	14	5	40	72
same	pt wqr nwqr	9	14	6	20	30
same	pt ehf nwqr	32	15	5	16	29
Moses Davidson	whf seqr	31	13	6	80	72
same	ehf swqr	31	13	6	66fr	60
J L Dunyan	nwqr seqr	4	16	5	40	60
Mr Deaker	pt ehf swqr	27	16	5	1-2	45
Duncan, Blankinship & Taylor	se hf	10	16	1		2 40
J M Eakle	shf nhf seqr	7	15	6	40	60
same	pt ne corner nhf swqr nwqr	33	15	6	2 1-2	05
J Evans	pt whf swqr	10	14	7	17	26
same	swqr nwqr	10	14	7	40	60
B Ellis	pt neqr nwqr	4	15	7	27fr	48
James Gray	whole of section	25	16	8	640	5 67
same	whole of section	26	16	8	640	5 67
same	ehf	27	16	8	320	2 83
same	nhf	35	16	8	320	2 83
Benj Godfrey	neqr nehf	3	15	7	80	1 20
Frederick Hawe	seqr neqr	6	14	7	49fr	69
same	pt whf seqr	7	14	7	24	36
same	whf neqr & ehf nwqr	1	14	6	160	1 44
Wm J Hurlock	nwqr	10	16	5	160	1 44
same	seqr swqr	10	16	5	40	36
John Hackett	2 lots in Newsomville					
same	pt neqr	33	16	5	2	60
Justice Hinkle	ehf seqr	6	13	4	80	1 20
same	s pt shf neqr	6	13	4	10	15
same	s pt nwqr	5	13	4	6 1-2	10
same	whf of whf swqr	5	13	4	40	60
same	neqr swqr	6	13	4	36fr	54
Wm Hord	lot in Newsomville					
same	whf neqr	33	16	5	1-3	46
Levi Keen	pt neqr neqr	3	15	6	10	15
M Kennett	160 x 500 ft ehf neqr	33	16	5	2	3 00
Latham & Butler	w side seqr nwqr	11	15	7	35	67
same	w side ehf neqr	22	13	6	79	71
Bar. Moore's heirs	whf nwqr	15	13	6	80	1 20
same	whf swqr	31	16	2	80fr	73
same	ehf seqr	9	13	6	80	72
same	s pt ehf nwqr	22	13	6	11	17
same	s pt whf neqr	22	13	6	20	30
Wm McNeill	lot 1 B 3 O P Mechanicsburg					
same	1, 2, 4 B 8 O P					1 50
E R McCreary	se pt ehf nwqr	13	17	5	15fr	27
same	swqr	31	18	4	19fr	17
J C Morgan	pt swqr seqr	23	17	4	40	60
O Marsh	whf neqr	27	16	7	80	72
L McKinney	lot No. 5 & pt No. 6 whf neqr	20	16	5	7	21
John Miller	neqr swqr	20	17	6	40	60
Wm McDougle	whf neqr	22	18	6	80	1 20
Latham & Butler	w pt whf neqr	27	17	3	50	75
same	ehf seqr	23	16	4	80	96
same	e pt nhf neqr	8	14	5	40	36
same	w pt ehf seqr	12	17	6	67	1 01
same	whf seqr	26	18	6	80	1 20
same	whf seqr	27	18	6	80	1 20
same	whf ehf nhf swqr	12	15	7	20	24
same	ehf swqr	13	16	1	80	1 20
same	whf seqr	13	16	1	80	1 20
Benj P Nichols	pt seqr	28	16	5	34-100	8
James Nesbett	seqr neqr	22	16	4	40	36
same	sehf nwqr	23	16	4	40	36
David Newsom	seqr nwqr seqr	18	16	4	10	30
Wm Norcross	whf and seqr	31	18	4	511fr	4 60
G S Patterson	swqr neqr	33	17	3	40	36
Samuel Poore	neqr neqr	29	15	4	40	60
Jane Powell	neqr seqr	22	13	6	40	60
Arba Phillips	seqr nwqr & se 3qr pt whf neqr	7	16	4	100	1 05
Godfrey Patterson	pt s acqr & swqr	32	17	4	6fr	13
same	whf seqr	14	6	2	80	1 44
Samuel Ritchey	s pt seqr	17	16	4	40	60
same	neqr nwqr	20	16	4	40	60
Daniel Robb	30 x 157ft pt neqr seqr	27	16	5		22
same	ehf nwqr	6	14	3	61fr	74
E Ridgeways heirs	whf neqr	14	17	6	80	1 20
Peter Shaw	swqr	34	17	5	160	1 44
Robert Smith	swqr swqr	32	13	6	40	1 20
same	seqr seqr	31	13	6	40	1 20
Joseph Small	whf seqr	9	15	7	80	1 20
same	whf neqr	9	15	7	80	72
same	ehf seqr	5	16	7	80	1 44
same	ehf nwqr	9	16	7	80	72
James Suddeth	ehf swqr	23	17	5	80	1 68
same	neqr seqr	36	17	6	40	36
Caleb Tice	whf swqr	36	16	6	80	2 40
M A Wash	whf nwqr	10	15	6	80	1 44
same	sqr	9	16	6	320	5 76
same	pt ehf nwqr	32	16	6	60	90
John Way	shf lot No. 3 swqr	16	16	5	10	24
same	lot No. 4 swqr	16	16	5	20	30
Jonas Whitney	shf swqr	6	14	6	80	72
W C Warriner heirs	seqr seqr	26	16	5	40	60
Dewey Whitney	swqr seqr neqr	4	16	5	10	18
same	nehf swqr	4	16	5	40	36
same	lots 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12 B 16 Chatham					1 60
James Young	und'd hf whf swqr	36	16	5	10	45

Lots in the city of Springfield.

Names.		Lot.	Block.	Addition,	am't of tax.
Leonard Ashton		2	1	J Adams	45
Thos C Browne		1	9	E Iles'	
same		2	9	do	5 40
E Brock heirs		8	12	O T P	2 40
same		1	1	J Taylor w	60
Wm Bekers heirs		9	1	do	30
F K Baney		6	1	N Edwards	90
Daniel Barnes		1	3	J R Gray	60
same	20 x 60 ehf whf	2	22	O T P	9 00
same		6	7	E Iles	3 00
John Craddock	19 x 77 ne pt	1	16	O T P	1 20
J R Coats		6	8	J Adams	30
Alfred Cowles		1	1	E Mitchell	
same		2	1	do	
same		5	1	do	
same		6	1	do	4 00
Daniel Cruger	ehf	2	11	O T P	3 60
John Craddock	19 x 77 ft	1	16	do	1 20
Edward Conner	69 x 80 w s	5	25	do	1 60
J L Dunyon		11	4	N Edwards	
same		12	4	do	
same	half of	10	4	do	4 80
same		7	1	J Mitchell	
same		8	1	do	45
Jesse K Duboise		14	18	E Iles	30
Erskin Douglass		2	6	Edwards & Mather	68
H Eddy		2	23	O T P	
same	sub-divided	5	23	do	2 10
Robert Foster		2	15	J Mason	15
S Graves		7	2	E Iles	83
same		8	2	do	90
A Hathway		3	2	E Mitchell	
same		4	2	do	
same		6	2	do	2 40
J P Hampton		1	10	J Mason n	60
John Hullefenner		3	14	E Iles	38
Hope, Pope & Co	20 ft e pt	7	17	O T P	
same	and whf	8	17	do	99
H A Hough		1	4	Edwards & Mather	
same		2	4	do	3 00
same	e hf of w hf	8	14	O T P	1 95
B C Johnson	e hf	7	11	do	6 40
same		3	1	E Mitchell	
same		4	1	do	2 25
same		4	28	O T P	2 10
Callurmans heirs	s hf	1	3	do	2 10
James S Langwell		2	1	J Mason n	90
G W P Maxwell		4	7	do	15
A L Mills		6	8	O T P	2 40
J McDowall's heirs		9	6	J Mitchell	38
Geo May		8	4	do	
same		9	4	do	1 80
Wm McKinney		11	1	do	30
Jonathan Merriam		13	8	E Iles	
same		14	8	do	3 00
Wm L May		6	1	J Taylor nw	
same		6	1	do	6 00
same	whf of whf 20 x 157 ft	6	12	O T P	1 20
Ann McNabb		15	8	Darling & Taylor	
same		16	8	do	90
David Norris		9	9	Edwards & Mather	30
E D Power		17	1	J Taylor n	45
Peck & Hyde		9	7	J Whitney	30
same		10	7	do	30
Richard Payton	w hf	15	18	E Iles	
W T Page		5	9	do	60
same		8	9	do	60
same		11	9	do	60
same		12	9	do	60
Jefferson Phillips		9	3	J R Grays	1 05
Mr Rathbone		1	7	Adams	45
J F Rague	n hf	5, 6	21	O T P	6 00
Daniel Stringer	nhf	1	11	do	1 60
same	ehf	7	28	do	90
same	40 ft n pt	1	16	do	60
Saml H Striker or Simmons		2 and 3	7	E Iles	1 50
same		15	20	do	15
same		16	20	do	15
James Shields		9	1	J Taylor n	30
same		10	1	do	30
same		11	1	do	30
same		12	1	do	30
same		9	2	do	30
same		10	2	do	30
same		11	2	do	30
same		12	2	do	30
same		13	2	do	30
same		14	2	do	30
same		15	2	do	30
same		16	2	do	30
same		16	3	do	30
J & Wm Smith		1	28	do	1 20
same		8	28	do	1 20
J Vance	lot 2 & 62hf ft w pt	3	7	O T P	2 40
Geo Woods		1	2	J Whitney	15
D L Woodworth	39 ft n hf	7, 8	1	E Mitchell	1 80
C Wall	shf of nhf	14, 15, 16	9	J Whitney	18
Jonas Whitney		4	1	do	10
same		5	1	do	10
same		6	1	do	10
same		7	1	do	10
same		16	1	do	10
same		3	2	do	10
same		16	2	do	10
same		1	5	do	15
same		3	5	do	15
same		5	5	do	15
same		6	5	do	15
same		7	5	do	15
same		16	6	do	15
same		1	7	do	15
same		7	7	do	15
same		4	8	do	18
same		16	8	do	8
same	nhf	5, 6, 7	8	do	8
Dewey Whitney	shf	5, 6	21	O T P	4 50
same		11	3	Welles & Peck	8
same		12	3	do	7
same		11	6	do	10
same		4	8	do	8
same		5	8	do	7
same		6	8	do	8
same		7	8	do	8
same		8	8	do	[illegible]
same		11	11	do	8
same		13	16	do	8
same		14	16	do	7
same		15	16	do	8
same		16	16	do	7
same		16	16	do	8
Moses Whitesides		2	24	Mason's	45
same		3	24	do	45

☞The costs on each tract or lot of land are 16 cents.

☞Taxes are assessed at the rate of 60 cents on every one hundred dollars.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Collector of State and County Taxes for the County of Sangamon, for the year 1842, will make application at the term of the Circuit Court, to be held in said County, commencing on the fourth Monday of July next, for judgment against the Town Lots and Lands, a list of which is above annexed to this notice, for taxes, costs, and interest thereon, and for an order to sell said town lots and lands; and I also hereby give notice that on the second Monday next succeeding said term of the Circuit Court, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, all the lots and lands, against which judgement shall be pronounced, and for the sale of which an order shall be made,—will be exposed to public sale, at the door of the Court House of said county of Sangamon, for the amount of taxes, interests and cost thereon.

N. A. GARLAND.

Sangamon County, June 14, 1843.

The above advertisement was published in the Sangamo Journal, a paper printed in Springfield, Illinois, on the 15th day of June 1843. The number of copies published

NEWS.

Commercial Tribune.—The following is the letter of Mr. Webster referred to in the Cincinnati papers:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 23, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your letter of April 20th. You look, gentlemen, with a degree of solicitude, which I can well appreciate, to the probability, that an adjustment of longpending and important questions, may between the United States and other countries, espe cially Texas, which I have always seen to be of vast consequence to the highly my own ability and disposition to do all in my power, in the transactions, but, by whomsoever conducted, I have had, from the commencement, in these questions, should they take place. I confess, that being truly, and sincerely devoted to the prosperity of the country, I should be more than ordinarily it to be of the highest importance to place in that place, and that industry, a security, a sense of the stability of support, a consciousness of security, that I have long felt, and which, I fear, they are not likely to enjoy hereafter, if the negotiations now pending are to be adopted than that, which has hitherto been the case. The security of protection has arisen not itself, to such a degree, with questions of such magnitude, and such importance, and such and struggles for political power, that it has been impossible, for the time, to do what it has had no repute. This is evidently a great evil, in the administration of a steady and wise policy, and a conviction of this truth so strongly, that I have sometimes felt, and felt Those, who process the course of living, desire to find excess in their enjoyment; and those who have the power, desire to find excess in have all things to know what they may do, and what they may not, without the Council and their labor to particular pursuits and modes of enjoyment.

It was thought that something was accomplished, when the Treaty of Ghent, was it had hardly passed, before occasion occurred, for the Treaty of Ghent, and the Treaty of the subject would be agitated anew, in the most alarming state! Are we never to be able to leave any thing to be settled and completed? Are there no way of bringing the warm country and all interests to an adjustment that may be long enjoyed, and that, and of general satisfaction? No doubt the various powers of the Government, have really made, and are, daily in themselves a strong security of interest, and of the Government, and of the most always find the best market for the surplus of the country, and the best encouragement and commercial population of the east; or the manufacturers, or the mechanics, or mechanical articles, such as they need, kept low, and the supply, by the manufacturers and mechanics. But so rich and abundant is the great country, and so great and so rapid, and so demanded for the consumption of manufacturing and mechanical articles, and so cheap, and so low, for which, or a part of which, a foreign market is desirable. The cotton crop, although it knows nothing of the real value of which, I think, however been sufficiently so to make the cotton manufacture, a great interest, and always conspicuous abroad. Cotton has been, and is, the great staple of the country. The tumult is over, and the tumult is quiet, and the tumult is over, and where the whole people the cotton of the tumult, and the tumult, and the cotton and condition, and with its most of other, and cotton, and cotton, and cotton

Thomas Lewis. C. H. Tunison

LEWIS & TUNISON'S
Establishment for Manufacturing
FIRE ENGINES,
and especially Farnam's
Patent Double-Acting Forcing and Suction
PUMPS;
Rail Road Depot—Springfield, Illinois.

THE subscribers having purchased of D. L. FARNAM of New York, the right of his patent for PUMPS, ENGINES, and HYDRAULIC APPARATUS, for the *State of Illinois*—respectfully offer to the citizens of the state, district or county rights on reasonable terms.

In offering the public the Farnam PUMP, they have no hesitancy in asserting that their simple construction, great strength, and consequent *little liability to disorder*, render them superior to any pump now in use. Many certificates could be attached, attesting their superior qualities; but we deem it unnecessary, as the best certificate, is in trying the article. As many of these pumps are now in this city, and the adjoining counties, and also at the different water stations on the Rail Road between Springfield and Meredosia, any person desirous of purchasing rights or pumps can witness their operation.

HAND PUMPS.—Small Hand Pumps placed in a well to prevent freezing, may be placed in a basement or any other convenient situation, to draw water by means of lead pipes from wells, springs, etc. or to force the same to any part of the house, to supply a bath room, or for other purposes. It may also be conveyed to out houses and with the addition of hose, may be used to protect the house from fire.

PUMPS of a large size, on this plan, may be used in cities and villages, not only for ordinary purposes; but by having them constructed to receive brakes, so that six, eight or ten men can work, hose may be attached, and the pump thus converted into a fire engine, or a supply pump for other engines. These pumps are admirably calculated to supply steam engines for mills and factories, and may be seen in use at Francis & Sanford's mill, in this city, and at a number of others in this city.

The GARDEN ENGINE is of great use in watering gardens, nurseries, etc. and answers completely the purposes of a fire engine.

The Ship and Steam-boat PUMPS, are calculated to throw from 50 to 400 gallons of water per minute, and are in use with entire approbation on board many ships and steamboats east.

FIRE ENGINES.—Fire Engines of all descriptions and sizes, from 2 1-2 to 11 inches cylinder, made to order and at short notice; warranted of equal or superior power if worked with the same strength, to any engine manufactured in this country, and furnished at a price less than they can be brought from the east.

Leaden Pipe for the different sized Pumps, constantly on hand. Having made arrangements with the proprietors of the St. Louis Patent Improved Leaden Pipe Works, we are at all times ready to furnish any quantity of the above pipe, of from one and a half to four and a half inches at short notice.

BRASS and IRON TURNING done to order, at short notice, and in a style not to be surpassed in this city.

Cast Steel Rifle barrels of a superior quality, made to order.

LEWIS & TUNISON.

Springfield, March 9, 1843. 602

THE SPLENDID & THOROUGH BRED HORSE
WINDSOR,

THE property of JAMES B. KENDALL, Esq. proprietor of the Kendall Course, Baltimore, Maryland, will make his first season in Sangamon county, at the stable of JOHN C. CROWDER, two miles west of Springfield on the Jacksonville road. For terms, &c. see large bills.

WINDSOR is a deep Red Chesnut, with a very full and strong coat of hair, the texture of which is evidence of health, strength and blood; full sixteen and a half hands high, with head and neck unrivalled.

He was bred by Capt. R. F. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, was got by Monmouth Eclipse, out of his favorite brood mare Powancy, by Sir Alfred; her dam was Col. Tayloe's distinguished Virago, by Sir Peter Teazle, out of imported Castianira, the dam of Old Sir Archie and Hephestion.—Sir Archie was justly styled the father of the American Turf. Virago and this Prince of Stallions, this horse of horses, were both from the same mare, and she being the grandam of Windsor, speaks volumes for him. And on the paternal side the proudest might be content to mount at once as he does, (with but one intervening progenitor, and that one Monmouth Eclipse,) to that pure fountain, the unconquered and unconquerable American Eclipse, whose unrivalled performance, and that of his get, at this day stands so pre-eminently high, that it is hardly necessary to speak either of him or them. A full history of Eclipse and his sons and daughters would fill a volume. Sir Alfred, the sire of Powancy, was got by imported Sir Harry out of Lady Chesterfield, by imported Diomed, out of Lady Bolingbroke. The performances of Sir Alfred were splendid in an eminent degree; he was not only famed for his dead heats with the celebrated Duroc, but were famed in the breeding stud, as the sire of Lady Alfred, dam of Old Waxey. The dam of these two dyers, John and Mary Blount, was also by Alfred ...

... and in extra fine order this morning. He has a back bone as large as a man's thigh. In fact he is the finest large thorough bred horse in America, and you shall decide the question for one-half dozen Champaigne, next Christmas. I shall have him shod, and put in walking exercise tomorrow to harden his flesh. He can walk six miles an hour. He is a large horse and a very fast walker, and nothing coarse about him. I refused three days since, from Mr. Smith of Tennessee, a tract of land for him, in the State of New York, which he had been offered $3000 for, half cash, and can get it now. I never saw a man look at him yet, that did not like him. They have been very anxious to get him in Pennsylvania, but they stand horses too low there for me."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Kendall, dated January 31st, 1842.

"*W. H. Hartley*: I do not wish you to think or harbor the idea, that because I have sent Windsor, that he is an off-cast. Circumstances have so arranged it. Sufferer was contracted for two years since, under seal, to stand two seasons at Mr. A. Fox's, Dover, Ky. The contract made between myself and Mr. P. Green, his, (Fox's) son-in-law, and he wishes to keep him, to the full extent of his contract. Of course I cannot object. Drone was partially engaged to go to Northampton, Va., last Spring, and I took him down last fall to show him. They were satisfied with him, and some of the breeders requested him to remain. Others of them who bred to Windsor for two years previous, were satisfied with him. But another obstacle presents itself, which is the difficulty of getting him from them, before the first of March, as there will be no steamboat running until that time. I am thus particular as it may be stated that you got your third choice of horses, and some may try to undervalue him. But, sir, I am willing to risk his reputation, on his appearance and blood, to all the best of judges. He has some very superb colts in Northampton, now one year old, and he is a remarkable sure foal getter. His dam was selected by Capt. R. F. Stockton, of the Navy, at a very high price, over $2000, and then a very old mare. His sire sold three years since for $12,000, to a company in Kentucky. At George E. Blackburn's, at $100 the season, he is now advertised to stand. Under all these circumstances, I think you and your breeders will be well satisfied when they see Windsor."

WINDSOR'S masterly size, great beauty, and purity of blood, cannot fail to make him a valuable addition to the blooded stock of the West. His pedigree is beyond reproach, and his appearance will satisfy all that no horse in Illinois can present superior claims to the public patronage. I want every one to see him, and then they can make up their own mind. For particulars, see large bills.

WM. H. HARTLEY,
April 13. For JAMES B. KENDALL.

For Sale for State Paper at Par.

THAT well built and beautiful Grecian Cottage opposite the 2d Presbyterian Church, 46 feet square, containing six rooms, a good cellar, garrett room, closet, pantries, well-room, inner portico, and portico extending across the entire front, and standing on a lot 78 1-2 by 160 feet, in a beautiful part of the city. A credit of one or two years will be given for one-quarter or one-half of the purchase money, if desired.

ALSO, 480 acres of Land about 20 miles north-east from Springfield, adjoining the Lake Fork timber and Mr. Davis' farm—the west half north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter, east half south-west quarter of section sixteen, in township 16, north range 3 west of the 3d principal meridian.

ALSO, 9 acres suitable for a calf pasture or lot, about one and a quarter miles from the State House, near the north-east corner of E. Iles' fence.

ALSO, the corner lot east of the 1st Presbyterian church (now building), and west of Rev. J. G. Bergen's dwelling, and occupied at the present by John Craddock as a Gun Smith shop, and by Joel Johnson's two dwelling houses.

ALSO, one lot in E. Iles' addition, in block 11 and lot 11.
ALSO, 5 lots in the town of Postville,—lots 7 and 8, in [illegible] 12, lot 7 in block 11, and 5 and 6 in block 18.
[illegible] to JOHN E. RAGUE or THOS. MOFFETT, Esq.
[illegible]field, July 15, 184[illegible]. 549-

[illegible]S and MEDICINES.

[illegible] ALLACE & DILLER,
[illegible] OVED to their store one door [illegible] Bank, where they have for [illegible] of [illegible] INES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE [illegible] description of PATENT [illegible] —and numerous other [illegible] a drug and [illegible] on the [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.
A. & M. Lindsey's Liniment,
For the cure of all diseases which require an external application either on Man or Beast.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Perhaps you may think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine.—We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Diseases specified for Man.

Pain or Weakness in the Back, Side or Limbs, Rheumatism, Numbness, Nettle Rash, Piles, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Swelled Limbs, Sprains, Tetter, Sore Eyes, Frost Bites, &c.

Diseases specified for Beasts.

Sweeney, Fistula, Poll Evil, Big Head or Big Jaw, Sprains, Weakness or Trembling of the Limbs, Seams or Films on the Eye, Splint, Wind Galls, Chafes by Saddle or Harness.

The proprietors deem it unnecessary to publish any of the numerous certificates of cures performed by this Liniment, being convinced that it only needs a fair trial to recommend itself.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold wholesale by A. & M. Lindsay, N. W. Corner of the Public Square Springfield, Illinois.

Directions accompany each bottle.

For sale wholesale and retail by
A. & M. LINDSAY.

January 1, 1842.—ly

THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

WM. C. CENTER and J. WICKERSHAM offer to the afflicted and all who feel interested in being restored to sight a certain and sure cure for weak or blind eyes—if they have become so from inflammation, or if they are covered with a felon.

We certify that the Indian Eye Salve has cured one who was blind 21 years, and after using it for eight days he received his sight. And I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using the eye salve, though after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians that I could meet with any where, and they left me and said I must content myself to linger out my days in blindness.

This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable and will not injure the eye. All persons wishing to procure this Eye Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Josiah Wickersham, Springfield, or Wm. C. Center, 10 miles north of Springfield, in the vicinity of Athens, Illinois, who will keep a supply of the Indian Eye Salve on hands with the proper directions for using the same. CENTER & WICKERSHAM.

April 1, 1843. 552

To Messrs. Centre Wickersham & Co.

I, Samuel McMurray, do hereby certify, that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than 4 years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend; and after spending my time, money and patience with the most skillful and eminent physicians I could hear of, and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but all was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them; until fortunately I had information of Centre, Wickersham & Co's Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked - they were much swollen, and in appearance had a deep bluish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks—after using the salve one week, I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghastly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. And I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes; all this can be relied on as nothing but truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify to. Given under my hand and seal, this 2d day of April, 1842.

SAMUEL McMURRY
Spring Creek, Sangamon Co. Ill. v 558

A Medicine—cheap, pleasant—for diseases of this Climate.
PETERS' PILLS
Its such fun they say to get well with them.

ALL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them, continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable, they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters.—Peters' Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtue. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaims. Peters' Pills prevent—keep off disease if timely used and have no rival in curing billious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croup, sick head-ache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic female obstructions heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels,—where a cathartic or aperient is indicated; producing neither nausea, griping nor debility, and we repeat all who try them continue to buy them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvement of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was prod to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pill hidden virtue working is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the track for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calomel and aloes are not getting partially into disuse, we are only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES—This paper could be filled with them. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

Their happy influence on young ladies, while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion, by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance.—PIMPLES—a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters' Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

☞For sale as follows in this city—WALLACE & DILLER, P. C. CANEDY, and BROOKIE & BUSH—also by some authorised agent in most towns in Illinois and the United States.

Neal's Patent Lard Lamp.

A. LINDSAY & Co. having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell these lamps in seventy-three counties in Illinois, would caution all persons against manufacturing or selling said lamps, under the penalty of the law of the United States, as we are determined to enforce the law, in the event of its violation, and we give this notice that no man can plead ignorance. We are making arrangements to supply the demands at a moderate price, in the counties we have secured the right for. Traveling and stationary agents will be appointed to accomodate the people. And they will show a written authority to act as agents for us.

February 8, '42. 597 tf

Seedsman and Florist.

THE subscriber, who for 25 years was engaged as a Druggist and Seedsman, in Washington county, New York, has taken up his residence in the city of Springfield, Illinois, at which place he designs establishing himself as a SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, and has purchased a plat of ground of about 40 acres of land about three-fourths of a mile east of the State House for this purpose.

For the immediate accommodation of the public of the city and vicinity, he proposes to supply them by forwarding any orders furnished him, to be supplied from Flushing, L. I., New York, and other gardens of repute, where he has made an arrangement for this purpose, which may be received by way of New Orleans, upon the opening of navigation the ensuing spring.

Persons disposed to favor this method of improving the city and country, will please leave their orders very soon at his residence on Adams street, two doors west of the Globe, same side of the street, at the house of late occupied by E. Peck, Esq.

Charges will be at New York prices with expenses and 10 per cent commission.

He has on hand and for sale 100 lbs. *French White Sugar Beet Seed*—also, assorted garden seed by the box.

A quantity of Brick, Lumber, Stone and Fence Posts wanted.

Reference, Messrs. James L. Lamb, B. F. Jewett, and J. N. Crosby, Esqrs. A. CROSBY.
Springfield, Nov. 24, 1842. 587 y

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S
Anti-Fever Pills,

FOR sale at his new and only agency at Springfield, Illinois, WALLACE & DILLER,
sept. 28. Druggists—East side the square.

Money to Let.

ALL those who have money to let go for clothing or Tailoring, would do well to call on Wiley, west side of the Public square. His arrangements are now completed for making up clothing of every description in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on such terms as are in truth *suited to the times*. Some have supposed that as Wiley has greatly reduced the prices of his work, it cannot be as well done as if the old high prices were charged. I would request such persons to call and examine for themselves. I will guarantee as neat a fit, and as good workmanship on a coat which I now make for $6, as when we charged $10 for the same article. Jeans coats I will make up for $3, and other garments in like proportion.

It has long been admitted that Wiley's ready made clothing, made up under his own inspection and warranted *well made*, is sold cheaper than it can be had any where else in these diggings, and I am still determined to sell at the lowest notch for *cash*.

P. S. As according to the new philosophy the world is coming to an end this year, I would suggest to those who have cash hoarded up in old gloves and stockings at home, that they will have no further use for their hidden treasure; and if they wish to fit themselves out with a new suit before that event occurs, I will give them great bargains if they call soon. E. H. WILEY,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier, west side of the
Feb. 21, 1843. public square.

Number 6010.

IN the matter of the petition of *Cornelius Cahill*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Cornelius Cahill, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 18th day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have, why the aforesaid Cornelius Cahill, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 17th day of April, A. D. 1843. 1560 J. C. Doremus, sol'r for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *John Milliken*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts: Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John Milliken, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 19th day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia, in the district of Illinois and shew cause, if any they have why the aforesaid John Milliken, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1843.
1565 Shields & Conkling, sol'rs for petitioner.

IN the matter of the petition of *Jacob Sponenburg*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Jacob Sponenburg, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 22d day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have, why the aforesaid Jacob Sponenburg, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 21st day of April, A. D. 1843. 1370 W. A. Richardson, sol'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Eli Alden*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Eli Alden, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 22d day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia, in the district of Illinois, and show cause if any they have, why the aforesaid Eli Alden, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 21st day of April, A. D. 1843. 1492 W. A. Richardson, sol'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *William S. Randolph*, a Bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of William S. Randolph, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 24th day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia in the District of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid William S. Randolph should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield, this 22d day of April, A. D. 1843.
1356 S. Strong, sol'r for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *James A. Marshall*, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of James A. Marshall, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 25th day of July, 1843, at the town Kaskaskia, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid James A. Marshall, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.—Dated at Springfield, this 24th day of April, A. D. 1843.
1396 Thomas and Brayman, solicitors for pet'r.

In the matter of the petition of *Joseph J. Whitney*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Joseph J. Whitney, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 24th day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Joseph J. Whitney, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield, this 22d day of April, 1843.
1596 S. Strong, sol'r for pet'r.

In the matter of the petition of *John Flanegan*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John Flanegan, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 26th day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have, why the aforesaid John Flanegan should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 24th day of April, A. D. 1843.
1462 Thomas and Brayman, sol'rs for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Chester Tupper*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Chester Tupper, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1843, at the town of Kaskaskia, in the district of Illinois, and show cause if any they have, why the aforesaid Chester Tupper, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 24th day of April, A. D. 1843. 1373 Thomas & Brayman, sol'rs for pet'r

Number 606.

IN the matter of the petition of *Joshua Slankard*, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Joshua Slankard, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 28th day of June 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Joshua Slankard should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 31st day of March A. D. 1843.
1421 J. C. Conkling, sol'r for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Thomas Gully*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Thomas Gully, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 28th day of June 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Thomas Gully should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.—Dated at Springfield this 31st day of March, 1843.
1422 J. C. Conkling, sol'r for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Huston G. Hankins*, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Huston G. Hankins, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Huston G. Hankins should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 31st day of March A. D. 1843.
1427 J. C. Conkling, sol. for petitioner.

IN the matter of the petition of *Seth Johnson*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Seth Johnson, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 28th day of June 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have, why the aforesaid Seth Johnson, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 31st day of March, 1843.
1557 Edwards & Butterfield, sol'rs for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *William B. Little* a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of William B. Little, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 29th day of June, 1843, at the city of Springfield in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have, why the aforesaid William B. Little should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 3d day of April A. D. 1843.
1522 J. M. Morrison, sol'r for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Albert Dexter*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Albert Dexter, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 3d day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have why the aforesaid Albert Dexter, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 6th day of April, 1843
1525 D. J. Baker, sol'r for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *John Peters* a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John Peters, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John Peters should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 10th day of April, 1843.
1424 Houghton & Knapp, sol'rs for pet'r.

In the matter of the petition of *Mannon A. Bruce*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Mannon A. Bruce, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Mannon A. Bruce should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 10th day of April, A. D. 1843.
1394 Houghton & Knapp, sol'rs for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Pleasant Park*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Pleasant Park, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have why the aforesaid Pleasant Park should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 10th day of April, 1843.
1449 Houghton & Knapp, sol'rs for petitioner.

IN the matter of the petition of *George Noel*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of George Noel, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid George Noel, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1843.
1475 Houghton & Knapp, sol'rs for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *John J. Hobson*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John J. Hobson, a bankrupt to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have, why the aforesaid John J. Hobson should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.—Dated at Springfield, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1843. Houghton & Knapp, sol'rs for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *William Killebrew*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors and others interested of William Killebrew, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid William Killebrew should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield, this 10th day of April A. D. 1843.
1467 Houghton & Knapp, sol'rs for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Lewis Egbertson*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Lewis Egbert a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1843, at the city of Springfield in the district of Illinois, and shew cause if any they have, why the aforesaid Lewis Egbertson, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 10th day of April, 1843.
1479 Houghton & Knapp, sol'rs for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Nelson M'Carty* a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Nelson M'Carty, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Nelson M'Carty should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 9th day of April, A. D. 1843.
1381 L. Davis, sol'r for pet'r

IN the matter of the petition of *John Eagle*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John Eagle, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John Eagle, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 9th day of April, A. D. 1843.
1543 Warren & Wheat, sol'r for pet'r.

Number 609.

IN the matter of the petition of *John Gates*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John Gates, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John Gates, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 20th day of April, A. D. 1843. G. T. M. Davis, sol'r for pet'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *John James*, a Bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John James, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John James should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1843. G. T. M. Davis, sol'r.

IN the matter of the petition of *Thomas M. Davis*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Thomas M. Davis, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States on the 5th day of July, 1843, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have why the aforesaid Thomas M. Davis should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1843.
G. T. M. Davis, sol'r for petitioner.

IN the matter of the petition of *John A. P. Allen*, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of [illegible]

[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.

WILLIAM VANZANT, M. D., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to St. Louis, Missouri, where he will continue to devote his time to the practice of the different branches of his profession, and especially to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. To this portion of his art, he has given much attention, and during the last thirteen months he visited Europe with a view to avail himself of all the lights which European skill and science have thrown upon it. In Edinburg, Glasgow, Berlin and Paris, he attended lectures delivered on this subject by the most distinguished professors, and in the same cities, he assiduously attended the hospitals, and infirmaries where such diseases were exclusively treated, and where operations were constantly performed. Being thus enabled to add to his own experience of many years, the knowledge derived from the skill and experience of others, he flatters himself, that those who are laboring under diseases of the eye or ear, and who will confide themselves to his care, will obtain permanent relief.

During the coming winter, Doctor Vanzandt proposes to deliver a course of lectures of twelve weeks, touching the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, of the eye and ear, and the mode of treatment of the diseases to which these organs are subject; a part of the course will be clinical, perhaps sufficiently so to exhibit and illustrate most of the causes of disease by which these organs are affected.

The facilities and advantages, which, in every point of view, St Louis presents to medical students, give strong assurance that the regular medical lectures of the coming winter, emanating as they do, from the best talent of the country in the different professorships, will be numerously attended. To all medical students, and to medical men generally, Doctor Vanzandt tenders an invitation to the lectures which he proposes to deliver.

St. Louis, February 6, 1843. 6m58

A BOOK FOR EVERY AMERICAN.

PICTORIAL HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

From the discovery of America by the Northmen to the present time. By JOHN FROST, Professor of Belles Lettres of the High School of Philadelphia. Embellished by upwards of three hundred original Cuts, designed by Croome expressly for this work. Now in progress of publication, and to be completed in twenty monthly numbers, at the unparalleled low price of twenty-five cents each; the whole forming four octavo volumes.

A FULL and copious history of the United States for families and libraries, has long been called for by the American people: the publisher has now the pleasure and satisfaction of presenting to the public such a work. It is the result of years of study and research by one of our ablest writers: and in order that the noble deeds and striking scenes connected with our history may be properly depicted, the publisher has engaged the services of a superior and distinguished artist.

In carrying out this undertaking, a great investment of capital has been required, and much mechanical skill employed to render it a work worthy of the admiration of every lover of his country; and one to which every patriot may point as an evidence of the great degree of perfection and refinement our liberal institutions have secured to us.

The first number appears this day (April 1st) the succeeding ones will appear promptly on the first of each month until the whole is perfected. At the conclusion of each volume, a complete index and title-page will be furnished.

The publisher pledges himself that the embellishment in the whole work shall exceed three hundred, and equal to those in the first or specimen number in style and execution. The distribution of the pictures will of course be regulated by the subject, some chapters being much more susceptible of rich pictorial embellishments than others. The succeeding parts will contain the same number of pages as this.

Persons at a distance who are desirous of obtaining this work direct from the publisher, will please remit five dollars, free of expense of postage, (postmasters' franks can always be obtained for remittances for periodicals) and the whole will be sent. Clubs, by a remittance of ten dollars will receive three copies; by a remittance of fifteen, five copies. Postage of each number under an hundred miles, four and one-half cents; upwards of an hundred miles, seven and one half cents.

Individuals desirous of acting as agents for this work, are advised to make application.

E. H. BUTLER, Publisher.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1843.

CHILDREN CRY
for Sherman's
MEDICATED LOZENGES

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

Cough Lozenges.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

Worm Lozenges.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Camphor Lozenges.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

Cathartic Lozenges.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

Fever and Ague Lozenges.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster,
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at
G. G. GRUBB'S
Auction and Commission Store.
P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842.

GROCERIES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. BUNN,

HAS for sale, at reduced prices, at the corner of Fifth and Adams street:—

SUGARS—Loaf, Lump, Havana and prime N. Orleans,
COFFEE—Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.
FRESH TEAS—Imperial, G.P., Y. Hyson and Pouchong.
FRUITS—Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zante currants, dried apples and peaches,
PRESERVES—Prunes, appricotts, rasoberries, strawberries, currant jelly, and raspberry jam.
SPICES, &c.—Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, capers, sardines, anchovies, pickles and oysters.
PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS.—White and red lead spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venitian red, litharge glue, vermillion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, alum, copperas and ground logwood.
Window glass and nails, assorted sizes. Queensware and glassware, a general assortment.
WINES AND LIQUORS—French and American Brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, madeira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines, brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sperm, wax and tallow candles, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, soap, starch, vinegar, mackerel, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, N. O. and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candlewick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1 silver top and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and macco, boy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk, peppermint, castor oil, camphor, friction matches, [illegible]